# MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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## THE SENTINEL.


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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN.....M. H. BRIGHTMAN

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1859.


### Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

| Depart. | Arrive. | Mails Close. |
|---|---|---|
| 10:30 A. M. | 12:50 P. M. | 9:30 A. M. |
| 5:15 P. M. | 12:15 A. M. | 2:00 P. M. |
| LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE. | | |
| 7:25 A. M. | 9:35 A. M. | 9:00 P. M. |
| 1:30 P. M. | 3:50 P. M. | 12:30 P. M. |
| MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI. | | |
| 9:30 A. M. | 2:00 P. M. | 9:00 A. M. |
| 3:00 P. M. | 6:15 P. M. | 12:30 P. M. |
| 3:00 P. M. | | |
| MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & ROCK RIVER. | | |
| 7:25 A. M. | 9:35 A. M. | 9:00 P. M. |
| 1:30 P. M. | 3:35 P. M. | 12:30 P. M. |
| MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY. | | |
| 4:30 P. M. | 11:25 A. M. | 3:30 P. M. |
| DETROIT & MILWAUKEE. | | |
| 12:00 M. | 2:30 A. M. | 11:00 A. M. |
| 8:00 P. M. | 12:00 P. M. | 7:00 P. M. |

### Departure of Steamers.

FOR COLLINGWOOD AND THE EAST.

The Collingwood Line of screw steamers leave—one every day, from Bourman's dock, foot of East Water st., connecting at Collingwood with cars from the East.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations for passengers, leave the different transportation docks every day for Buffalo.

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, &c.

The Steamer Chisselle leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock at 5 o'clock in the morning, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR CHICAGO, &c.

The steamer Traveller leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock every evening, at 9 o'clock, for Chicago and intermediate ports.

### The August Elections.

Returns from Tennessee show a decided gain for the Opposition, and indicate the probable election of JOHN NETHERLAND (Opposition) for Governor, over ISHAM G. HARRIS, the Democratic nominee. The appearance is that the same party have elected four members of Congress, out of the five districts heard from, to-wit:

District.... .....III—GUSTAVUS B. DICKINSON.
V—ROBERT HATTON.
VII—JAMES M. QUARLES.
IX—ANDREW ERWIN.

The Democracy have elected WM. T. AVERY. The result is the more remarkable, since the Opposition party in Tennessee did not pursue the policy of their brethren in Virginia and Kentucky, of affecting to be more pro-slavery than the Democrats. The slavery issue was carefully ignored.

From the meagre returns before us from North Carolina we can only assure ourselves of the re-election of L. O. B. BRANCH, (Democrat,) in the IVth Congressional District.—In the 1st District the race seems to be close between HENRY M. SHAW, (Democrat,) the present member, and MR. SMITH, (Opposition.) The Vth, or Quaker District, represented in the last Congress by the Hon. JOHN A. GILMER, (Opposition,) about which considerable interest gathers, is not heard from.

From Texas, our report places the gallant SAM HOUSTON ahead in the gubernatorial contest, while another *via* Charleston, S. C., makes Mr. RUNNELLS, the regular Democratic nominee, successful as far as heard from.

### Causes of Railroad Accidents.

The recent accident on the Northern Rail Road near Albany, N. Y., leads the Detroit *Free Press* to allude to the existence of a singular coincidence in the nature of all the principal Rail Road accidents that have occurred this year:

The first was the precipitation of a train down an embankment on the Great Western Railway of Canada, in March last, by which some six or seven persons were killed and eight or ten wounded. The next was the precipitation of a train down an embankment on the Michigan Southern Railroad, the latter part of June, by which forty-one persons were killed, and as many more wounded. Now a train on the Northern Railroad of New York is precipitated from a bridge into a creek, and nine persons are already known to have been killed, and twenty wounded. The nature of the accident is almost precisely the same in each instance; the cars are thrown into gullies or creeks by the giving away of embankments or bridges and the passengers are either killed outright or afterward drowned in the water, as many of them were at South Bend.

These remarkable coincidences will at least have one effect. They will cause railroad companies to pay more attention to their culverts, embankments and bridges, building them larger and stronger where they are to be built, or, if they are already constructed, to guard them more closely, repair, rebuild, and enlarge them more systematically, and maintain stricter watch over them, especially during the prevalence of great storms. This will be the effect of these accidents, which are so remarkably similar.

We hope, though we are not by any means as sanguine as our Detroit cotemporary, that *so much* good may result from these terrible calamities. We are a believer in the axiom that "Corporations have no souls"—particularly money making corporation's; and hence we fear that the admonition, which the dreadful accidents alluded to carry with them, will go unheeded by the railroad corporations, until the *law* shall make such wholesale destruction of human life and happiness an offence commensurate with the recklessness to which nine-tenths of these railway catastrophes are due.

GOOD FOR SOMETHING.—A son of CASSIUS M. CLAY, while gunning recently, was bitten on the foot by some poisonous reptile, supposed to be a rattlesnake, and his body immediately exhibited all the symptoms of the most virulent poisoning; but he was dosed until stupified, with apple brandy, and the next morning was as well as ever. So confident was MR. CLAY of the efficacy of alcoholic spirits in all cases of poison by the bites of snakes and insects, that he did not even send for a physician. Saleratus was bound upon the bitten spot, until ammonia could be produced, when the former was moistened with it. This was upon the theory that poison is an acid, and any alkali will answer, though ammonia is thought to be the best. MR. CLAY'S experience is confirmed by that of many others, and it is the part of wisdom for all to remember, and to use when needed, this simple antidote; but we hope nobody will think that, because whiskey is good as a remedy for poisonous bites, it is also to be used as a preventative. For, although a snake would be justified in refusing to bite a whisky-soaked creature, we don't think one ever did.

WISCONSIN BANKS WINDING UP.—According to the report of the Bank Comptroller, SQUIRES, the following Banks are now winding up in this State: Badger State Bank, Janesville; Bank of the City of La Crosse; Farmer's Bank, Hudson; Germania Bank, Milwaukee; Globe Bank, Milwaukee, Janesville City Bank, Janesville; Kankakee Bank, Black River Falls; Marathon County Bank, Eagle River; Merchants' Bank, Milwaukee; Northern Wisconsin. Aurora; Oshkosh City Bank, Oshkosh; Peoples' Bank, Milwaukee; Producers Bank, Janesville; State Security Bank, Gumekon; Union Bank, Milwaukee; Wisconsin Bank, Mineral Point. For the redemption of the outstanding circulation of these Banks, securities have been assigned in trust, to the State Treasurer, amounting in the aggregate to $870,760.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. PAUL.—Thursday afternoon a fire broke out at St. Paul in the large ice house of CHARLES SYMONDS, in the 3d Ward, which entirely consumed that, together with four other buildings. The fire spread from thence to the large brewery of ANTHONY YOERG, and to the stables and dwelling house also owned by CHARLES SYMONDS, which were entirely consumed. But very little property was destroyed, save four or five hundred bushels of malt belonging to Mr. YOERG. A large amount of brewed beer was in the vaults, but is supposed to be uninjured. The total loss is estimated at not more than from eight to ten thousand dollars.

### The Last Railroad Slaughter—A Reckless Railroad Corporation Censured.

The Albany papers of August 3d contain the particulars of the dreadful disaster that occurred to a train of cars, some seventeen miles from that city, on the Vermont and Canada (or Northern) Railroad, by which thirteen lives were lost, and some twenty persons more or less injured. The following is a corrected list of the killed, as far as their names have been ascertained:

Mrs. Cuyler, wife of the Cashier of the N. Y. Central R. R., residing at Albany; Mrs. Cooley, wife of the Conductor of the train; Charles Plimpton, Mail Agent; Chas. Bellelon, Brakeman; David Russell, Express Messenger; Patrick Connelly and Dennis Cahill, machinists; Mr. H. A. Wright, of Albany, and the baggage-man.

The cause of the accident was the breaking down of a tressel-work bridge when the train was passing over it, precipitating the whole train to the bottom of a creek, a distance of some forty feet.

At the Coroner's inquest, the Engineer and Fireman were examined.

The Engineer, Mr. Chas. A. Jones, being sworn, says that the train left Schagticoke 28 minutes past six o'clock last evening—that the accident occurred about three quarters of a mile from the above station, and that the train was going at the rate of about ten miles an hour at the time of its occurrence.—He states that it is customary to slack up when crossing bridges, but in this instance the brakeman failed to break up, and he was obliged to whistle for brakes. He says that as the engine crossed the bridge he felt it giving way, and the downward inclination of the tender threw him backward.

He had hold of the throttle lever at the time, and in falling backward pulled it entirely open, giving the engine a full head of steam, which caused the locomotive to jump forward, and clear the bridge. Mr. Jones stated that he spoke to another engineer named Dyer some time since, and asked him what he thought of the bridge. He said there was something wrong about it. Mr. Jones also spoke to Mr. Hamp, the road master, about the matter, but received no satisfaction. Timber had been got out for a new bridge, and was on the ground at the time of the accident.

The witness reported the bridge to be unsafe about a year ago, and it was repaired.—A juryman stated that he had often heard the bridge reported unsafe.

Edward Burns, the fireman, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Jones in all its important points.

The verdict of the jury was that the Railroad Company deserved the severest censure for the neglected condition of the bridge.

ACCOUNT OF MR. E. E. LEWIS.

Mr. E. E. Lewis, of Genesee, was a passenger on the ill-fated train. He was riding in the front car, towards the rear end. We take his statement as related to us in a conversation at Stanwix Hall.

As the cars went on the bridge, Mr. Lewis remembers distinctly feeling a sort of jar or jerk, which gave him the momentary impression that something was wrong; but before the thought could form itself distinctly in his mind, the crash came. Mr. Lewis suddenly felt the car plunging downward as it were, and falling to pieces. The second car plunged under the first, and tore out the sides and bottom. Mr. L. was thrown violently forward head first, striking, as he supposed, against the top of the second car, turned and fell to the bottom, on the top of a number of passengers.

For an instant there was not the slightest noise—not a shriek of terror nor a groan of pain. So instantaneous was the destruction that every person's energies appeared paralyzed. The first words that Mr. L. remembers hearing, for he was himself, if not stunned, entirely bewildered, were delivered a very calm voice, and were: "Say, you at the top, get off just as quick as you can, won't you?" as if this was a signal for a recovery of consciousness, it was immediately followed by agonizing shrieks and groans and cries for help.

Mr. Lewis extricated himself from the wreck as speedily as possible, and the first person he recognized was Mr. Cooley, the conductor. He had been thrown violently forward the entire length of the car, but had crawled back to where his wife, her mother and child had sat. Mr. Cooley and Mrs. Cuyler lay apparently in the position they had occupied in the car. Their feet were up and their heads and the upper part of their bodies were buried in the wreck. Mr. Cooley sunk almost helpless by the side of his wife, whom he apparently recognized by her dress, at which he was pulling, now beseeching assistance for her, and now calling piteously upon her name, and beseeching her to rise and save herself.

Mr. L. feeling faint and sick at the stomach, made his way to the water in which he bathed his temples and wrists. As he did so, two gentlemen badly cut on the head, rushed to him asking if they were dangerously hurt.

He advised them to wash their wounds in the water, which they did. He then returned to the wreck and made for Mr. Cooley, who was almost helpless from his own injuries. Mr. L. raised him and begged him to let him take him ashore, but Cooley only replied by begging him to help his wife. After some difficulty, and not without being compelled to speak harshly to him, he succeeded in getting him out of the wreck, and got him on the bank.

Mr. L. and others then went and got out the body of Mrs. Cooley and bore it ashore. They discovered that both herself and mother were quite dead. The child, also much injured, was taken out of the wreck.—When Cooley saw the dead body of his wife, he threw himself upon it, shrieking terribly, "Oh my wife—my poor wife!"—and it was found impossible to tear him from the corpse. His agonizing grief was heart rending to behold.

But it was necessary to attend to the wounded and suffering, and all who could render assistance repaired to the wreck. All this was the work of a few minutes. When Mr. L. got back he found a lady with three children, all of whom were bruised, but apparently otherwise uninjured, whom he helped from the ruins. The wife and son of Col. B. P. Johnson were on board and unhurt, and Mrs. Johnson acted nobly in rendering aid to the wounded, setting an example of energy and judgment but seldom met with in such exciting scenes. A man of large size was so tightly wedged in that pieces of the wreck had to be used to remove the beams that confined him; yet no bones were broken, and his injuries were only from bruises and exhaustion.

After all who could be helped were got out, Mr. L. ran for help, but being unable to ascertain, even from the conductor, which was the road to take, he went in a direction opposite to Shagticoke. He soon came to a farm house, and making his way through a field of wheat, appeared, covered with blood and dirt and, without a hat, to the inmates. The females were alarmed and fled, but he soon made them understand that he was harmless and that their services were required. They repaired to the scene of the disaster, and as soon as Mr. L. found he was on the wrong road, he returned to the wreck. Assistance soon arrived from Shagticoke, and nothing that could be done for the sufferers was neglected.

ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Manitowoc *Herald* that a serious if not fatal accident happened to DANIEL SHANAHAN, of the town of Newton, on Monday last. It appears that while he was returning from the town of Meeme, his horse took fright from some cause unknown, and he was thrown from the wagon and injured it is feared fatally. He was found alone, by two German citizens, and conveyed to his home, in a senseless condition, unable to give any account or explanations of what had befallen him. One of his ears was torn off, from which it would seem that his head must have received a violent shock. The accident occurred about noon on Monday, but it was impossible to obtain the assistance of a Physician until Monday afternoon. Dr. RODES was then called, and with careful treatment there are strong hopes of his recovery.

OSHKOSH.—The business of ferreting out the scoundrels connected with the nefarious transactions perpetrated in this city and vicinity during the past few months, is being prosecuted with great energy and shrewdness. It is believed that some of the most dangerous individuals of the gang have already been secured, and that others will be bagged as fast as they are wanted. The authorities and the detectives are on the right scent, and evidence confirming it, is accumulating every day.

### Opinions of the Italian Press.

*From the Opinions of Turin.*

The peaceful wind which a few days ago came to us from the Mincio is a lost battle for the hopes of Italy. It would at present be difficult to determine the causes which have brought that unexpected event about, and yet more difficult to foresee the results thereof. The question of the Italian independence is changed, and simply converted into an increase of the territory of Piedmont, which is a gain; for, in proportion as Piedmont increases, the Italian cause will advance.

The peace of the Mincio is a geographical and not a political peace; it has already been made once, but could not last. Europe should consider this fact, that it has reduced Italy to that condition in which nothing can any longer be expected from peace, everything from war.

We know that the optionists, the John Russells, the stock gamblers and the indifferent generally will say to Italy that the lessons given to Austria at Magenta and Solferino will render her wiser, and force her and satellites of the Peninsula to adopt better systems of government. Outside of Italy one may appear to believe these things to tranquilise the troubled consciences of those politicians who, on account of their egotism, have condemned Italy to the Procrustean bed of foreign servitude. But in Italy whoever loves his country and has the heart open to generous sentiments, understands that those are idle words soon to be contradicted by the truth.

### Supreme Court.

FRIDAY, August 5th, 1859.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.—STUCKE vs. M. & M. R. R. Co. Crawford Circuit Court. Opinion by Chief Justice DIXON. Judgement reversed with costs and *Venetere Facias de novo* awarded.

RUNGE vs. DAWSON. Dane Circuit Court. Argument resumed and completed.

GREEN vs. WESCOTT et al. Dane Circuit Court. Argument commenced by CUTLER and FORD for appellant, and CLARK and PINNEY for the respondents and not completed.

GRAIN CUT, THRESHED AND BAGGED AT ONE OPERATION.—The Toledo *Blade* states our former townsman, William Williamington, now of that city, has perfected a machine which successfully accomplishes the above desideratum of the agricultural community; and its editor has seen its practicability tested in the harvest fields of that vicinity. It combines simplicity, economy and utility in an admirable degree—cuts the grain, carries it to the threshing cylinder, separates the grain and straw, carries the grain to the bag, and deposits the straw of the swath in which it was cut, and all with the precision of clockwork. It is drawn by six horses, and tended by three men; but with a small improvement only two men will be needed to drive the team and direct the operations of the machine. It weighs 2,200 pounds, will cost $800, will harvest eight acres per day, and save in expense nearly sixty per cent: and Mr. W. has also invented a convenient portable bin, for the deposit of the grain when threshed, which will be especially serviceable in large fields.

We congratulate Mr. Williamington upon his success in this invention, and hope it may realize a fortune to him. Since he left South Bend he has been engaged in car building, and has twice made a small fortune in their manufacture, but lost it all by the insolvency of several railroad companies, whose equipage, built by this firm, has been taken by their creditors or bondholders. His well known energy and inventive genius has not, however, deserted him; and we trust that this time his success will be an assured and permanent one.—*South Bend (Ind.) Reg.*

## THE CITY.

SENTINEL READING ROOM.

WE have opened in connection with our new Counting Room, 207 East Water st., a Reading Department, where all the leading Daily Papers in the United States and Canada are regularly placed on file, for the benefit of those who may wish to see them. Strangers visiting the city are invited to avail themselves of our "Free Reading Room" at their pleasure.

FOREIGN IMPORTS—ERRATUM.—In the article on importations, on the inside, read *three* months for "seven" months. The imports of dry goods alone, for the past seven months, reach nearly *double* the amount named, we are confident, though we have not the figures before us at the present writing.

A DRY DOSE.

A respectable citizen (oh, of course) having occasion to visit in company (with that eccentric man, with concentric hair, so well known about Wisconsin street) to the office of a legal friend, who is also noted for his genius, and de-noted poor. The following scene occurred:

Legal aspirant lolling in a congress chair, his head in the clouds of a meerschaum, and his heels buried among Patent Office Reports. After greeting his friends pleasantly, his cheek suddenly blanched, his Grecian nostrils dilated like—well, say *Formes*, when he imitates the disturbed hurricane. "Hush—s—s— not a word!" he said mysteriously, "He's coming—let me turn the key!"

"What in the name of mercy, and everything outrageous, is the matter with you?" delicately interrogated Concentric, looking several volumes of surprise, and a whole library of curiosity.

"Why," explained Sprig, with the smallest possible shake in his head register, "It's that infernal —— come to dun me—that's all. Keep still a moment, and he'll go down."

The visitors kept as still as their internal emotions would permit, and finally there came an authoritive knock.

"I'll fix it," whispered Concentric—and then in an indifferent growl—

"There's that —— come to dun ——. A rascally impotent scoundrel, and if —— were here, I'd use my influence to have the creditor kicked down stairs."

"Hush," said No. 2, loud enough for the ears of the listener, "he'll hear you; when will —— be back?"

"In about ten minutes; if I were bored with such an infernal scoundrel as that fellow outside, I'd cut my throat. Why, do you know his wife *is* one of the most indiscreet women in town? Let me tell you something she herself told me." Here the Concentric fell to whispering; presently he continued: "She's undoubtedly over to Charley's, in Oneida street, now—this being the hour that her husband is usually away. I say what a grand joke it would be to take this raw-hide and tune him a little, just for the sake of poor ——; the rascal would never recognize us in the dark passage. Egad let's do it, eh?"

Here this promising couple inclined their ears to the door, and hearing a stealthy step, the Concentric softly opened it, and they had the satisfaction of seeing the highly respectable creditor going down stairs on tip-toe, under the fond belief that the folks above would imagine, when they came to look out, that he had been gone long before their conversation culminated.

SABBATH-SCHOOL GATHERING.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Milwaukee Sabbath-School Association will be held *this* evening in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Mason and Milwaukee streets, at 8 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from the Rev. Mr. JACKSON and Hon. E. D. HOLTON. The children connected with the Schools represented in this Association will take part in the exercises.

The Executive Committee will meet at 7 1-2 o'clock at the Church.

DONETTI AND WOOD'S BURLESQUE CIRCUS.—This evening Signor DONETTI's learned animal, perform their astounding Acrobatic and Pantomimic feats at Albany Hall. Dogs, Monkeys and Goats, hurdle races, tableaux (think of it—monkeys and dogs in a tableau) and tight rope performances. Truly a marvellous entertainment is this, and may we be there to see.

### The Booth Case.

After something better than twenty-six hours deliberation, the jury in the case of the State vs. S. M. BOOTH, indicted for estimation, failed to agree on a verdict, and on Saturday evening were discharged. The jury stood, seven for conviction and five for acquittal. A new trial will, therefore, have to be held.

PROGRAMME OF THE STATE FAIR.—The Wisconsin State Agricultural Society have issued their annual list of premiums to be distributed at the Fair in September, to be held in this city.

The following is the daily programme of the Fair:

Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 26 and 27, will be devoted to entering, receiving and arranging articles for exhibition.

On Wednesday, at 11 A. M., the Fair will be formally opened by the President of the Society, at the Executive Office, on the grounds.

On Wednesday, at 1 P. M., the Committee of Judges will meet at the same place, to receive their Books of Entries, and to complete their organization, by filling any blanks that may exist, after which they will at once proceed to the discharge of their duties, which must be completed as early as Thursday afternoon, and the books and reports returned to the Secretary's office.

The Plowing Match will take place on Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M. near the fair grounds.

The Ladies Equestrian Display will come off at 2 P. M. on Thursday.

The trials of Speed at 2 P. M. on Friday.

The Address will be delivered at 10 A. M. on Friday, at the close of which the award of premiums will be announced by the Secretary, *and paid* on demand at the Treasurer's office on the Fair grounds during the remainder of the day, and after that at his office in Madison.

Any change of programme, or important new features, will be duly announced.

MENOMONEE HALL.—We fancy it will be news to many when we state that MELMS, the Sorebe, keeps this establishment. Comp lacent MELMS, do not for a moment imagine that we will so far degrade our high and lofty calling as to puff your lager beer. Egad we tremble at the thought. Vile stuff compounded of brick dust and pestering sour kraut. We wonder how so many respectable people will persist in patronizing the complacent MELMS and his infamous establishment. It must be because of the cool and cozy reading room or the extra flavor of his *Switzer Kase*—it cannot—O! never can it be, that the excellence of MELMS' lager make s Menomonee Hall such a favorite retreat with our respectable East Water Street men. How sickening it is to think of the daily absorption of this poisonous stuff—lager. Send in another glass, MELMS.

THE STEAMERS DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE.—We visited these steamers yesterday, and found them rapidly approaching completion. The engines have already been tested, and the painting, carpeting and furnishing are in rapid progress. It is expected that they will be ready for sea by the 20th inst. The Detroit will make her trial trip on Monday next.

These boats are built in the most thorough and substantial manner. There is no attempt at display—no gilt and enamel and ornament. Every thing looks as if it was made for long service. The engines are models in every respect, and every precaution has been used to guard against fire. The fire holds are lined with iron, and the boilers are encased in iron. The Messrs. Shepard have spared no pains to fulfill their portion of the contract in a creditable manner. Messrs. Mason and Bidwell have done their work equally well. The finside work is grained in imitation of oak, which gives a substantial look to the interior. This is done by George L. Burns, which is a guarantee of the excellence of the workmanship.—*Buffalo Courier.*

BAMFORD and BALDWIN at the M. & M. R. R. Depot, keep constantly on hand all the New York papers and periodicals. People wishing news or reading matter of any kind can obtain it here, and they will find Messrs. BAMFORD and BALDWIN as gentlemanly as they are enterprising.

JOHN MARKT has opened a cigar Bazaar on Wisconsin street, adjoining the Farmers' and Millers' Bank, where may be found the best of cigars, tobacco, &c. Those who indulge in the Nicotian luxury will do well to patronize Mr. MARKT, as his stock is of superior quality.

HOUSES TO RENT.—J. S. FILLMORE has a two story frame house on Cass street, between Ogden and Juneau. Rent $12 50 per month. Also a good frame house on Milwaukee street, near the Post Office. Rent $12 50 per month.


SAMUEL I. BRIDGE,
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I OFFER my services for the negotiation of Notes' Mortgages, Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, and for the *obtaining of Loans.* Also, for the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE. Taxes paid. Abstracts of titles furnished. Collections made in all parts of the country.

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*Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.*

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, from Dunlac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

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NOTICE.—EDWARD P. ALLIS has opened an office under the State Bank, entrance on East Water street just north of Michigan street, and will give his attention to buying, selling or exchanging real estate and securities, and any other business which may require the services of an agent. my3d216d6mistpp

☞ DRS. JULIAN & EDWARDS, Private Physicians. Office, 131 Main street, Milwaukee, Wis. my22dly

☞ Look out for imitations of Lee & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons. sep10-d4awly

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURnished, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block. jan21

GROVER & BAKER'S
NEW AND SUPERIOR
Family Sewing Machines at 50 Dollars
With new Hemmers, for turning all widths of Hems just received and now on sale at the Agency's,
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THIS NEW MACHINE RUNS WITH great velocity, and almost without noise, obviating all the objections raised heretofore. Call and judge for yourselves.

J. A. FRENCH, Agent.
N. B. Just received, a fresh supply of best makes of Silk, Cotton and Linen Thread for all colors, expressly for Sewing Machines. Wholesale and retail. novsixtd

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

THAT BEAUTIFUL FARM ON BEAVER Lake, with a beautiful Cottage, which cost one thousand dollars, and eighty acres of land. Five acres of it, which is in high state of cultivation, I want to exchange for a neat, pleasant cottage and lot, in Fourth, Seventh, or First Ward. The property I offer is free from all incumbrances, and will want to exchange for property free from encumbrance.
may24 CALEB WALL.

CASH ADVANCES
MADE UPON CONSIGNMENTS OF Produce, either to us or our friends in New York. SHERBROOKE, HASKELL & CO.
my23 l365tf&dw

CITRON. A LOT OF PRIME FOR sale by
EDWARD TRUSLOW, 119 East Water St.


## TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

### Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—9 P. M.

The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending with June, exclusive of trust funds, were $23,126,452, excluding $14,286,000 from customs, $442,376 from public lands, and $8,005,200 from Treasury notes issued under the act of Congress of December 1857. The expenditures during the same period were $26,212,000, including $10,016,000 in payment of Treasury notes, and $1,584,000 interest on the public debt, including treasury notes.

### Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.

The steamship Havana has arrived up with the California mails of the 20th ult.

The money market at San Francisco was tight.

Flour was selling at $9,00 per bbl.

Advices from Mexico to the 2nd inst., state that Miramon has issued a decree imposing a heavy tax upon every citizen of Mexico favoring the priests.

No other event of importance has transpired in Mexico.

### Tennessee Election.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 6—3 P. M.

Twenty-six counties heard from. The Opposition gain is 2,200. They have gained one Congressman and probably three.

In the 10th District every Democrat is elected by about 400 majority.

In the 9th District, Atkins, dem., is reported elected.

### The Schagticoke R. R. Accident.

ALBANY, Aug. 6—3 P. M.

The inquest on the bodies of the killed by the railroad accident has been concluded.—The jury returned a verdict to the effect that, as the Schagticoke bridge was known to be unsafe, the Superintendents and Directors should be held responsible.

## LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

### Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.

Returns indicate the election of Moore in the 9th, and Adams in the 6th, to Congress—both opposition. In the State the vote is close and doubtful.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6—9 A. M.

The following Opposition Congressmen have been elected: Briston in the 3d; Adamson in the 5th; Mallory in the 7th; and L. T. Moore in the 9th; the 4th is doubtful; the remaining five districts are Democratic.

The Democrats have a majority of about 30 on joint ballot in the legislature. The democratic Governor and State officers are elected by probably 7 to 10,000 majority.

### North Carolina Election.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 6—3 P. M.

The returns from North Carolina show the following results of the election held in that State yesterday. In the 4th district, Hon. Lawrence O. Branch, dem., is certainly elected. Complete returns from three counties in the 1st district, show a gain of 926 votes for Smith, opp., over H. M. Shaw, dem., compared with the vote of '55, when Shaw was elected by a majority of 38. No returns from the other districts have yet been received.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 6—3 P. M.

In the 1st Congressional District of North Carolina, Mr. Smith, opp., is certainly elected by 400 majority over Henry M. Shaw.

PETERSBURG, VA. Aug. 6th.—9 P. M.

In the 1st Congressional District of North Carolina, Mr. Smith, opp., is certainly elected by 900 majority over Henry M. Shaw.

PETERSBURG, VA. Aug. 6th.—9 P. M.

In the 1st Congressional District of North Carolina, Mr. Smith, Opposition, has a majority over Shaw Democrat, for Congress, of 656 votes. His election is an Opposition gain of a member. In the 4th District L. P. Brown, a Democratic majority over Sanders, of 679 votes. In the 7th District, Barton Craige is re-elected. In the 5th District, Jno A. Gilmer, Opposition is re-elected by an increased majority. Nothing has been heard from the 2nd, 3rd and 8th Districts.

### Fire at Thorold, C W.

THOROLD, Aug. 6—9 P. M.

Two flouring mills were burnt in this village last night, together with the Migare, Harold Hotel, seven dwelling houses, several stables, &c. The total lossis about $10,000. The mills were partially insured.

### Oregon Election.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6—9 P. M.

The overland mail of the 16th reached Jefferson city. Complete returns from Oregon Congressional election, indicate the success of Stout (dem.,) by a small majority.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—9 P. M.

Attorney-General Black left to-day for a stay of two weeks at Fayette Springs, Penn. Lieut. Spottsworth has been ordered to the command of the U. S. store-ship Supply.


A BLOODLESS VICTORY!!!
1,000,000 BOXES SOLD OF
MOREHEAD'S
MAGNETIC PLASTER

THIS ENORMOUS QUANTITY OF this Invaluable Remedy has been purchased by citizens of the United States during the short time it has been before the public. The reason for this extraordinary success is simply in the actual truth and value of the article. No one buys the MAGNETIC PLASTER without becoming its friend. It performs all that is promised, and carries with it its own recommendation. Truly this is a Victory—peaceful and bloodless—but we believe not less glorious than the triumphs of war, with its train of carnage and desolation.

The MAGNETIC PLASTER is unquestionably the Greatest Strengthener and Pain Destroyer that Science has yet discovered. If you put this Plaster anywhere, if Pain is there, the Plaster will stick there until the Pain has vanished. The Plaster magnetises the Pain away, and

PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.

Rheumatism, Lameness, Stiffness, Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Coughs and Colds, Pains and Aches of every kind, are IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED, and, with a little patience, PERMANENTLY CURED, by the magical influence of the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It is the simplest, surest, safest, pleasantest and cheapest remedy in existence. Its application is universal—equally to the strong man, the delicate woman, and the feeble infant. Its use is agreeable, and without annoyance or trouble. Its price is within reach of all—rich or poor: all may have it, and all should have it who are sick, and suffering in any way.

FARMERS and PLANTERS should always be supplied with the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It will be the Good Physician to any household, ready at all times and at instant notice.

Put up in six-light tin boxes. Each box will make six to eight plasters, and any child can spread them. Price, twenty-five cents per box, with full and plain directions.

D. C. MORREHEAD, M. D.,
Inventor and Proprietor, 19 Walker St., N. Y.

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84 MAIDEN LANE, & 17 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK,
Hemp, Cotton, Flax, and Linen Twines
IMPORTED AND MANUFACTURED.
Cordage, of Every Description
COTTON, JUTE, MANILLA, AND AMERICAN HEMP ROPE,
Tarred Stuff, Fishing Lines, Gilling Threads, Seine Twines, Shoe Thread, Wick, and all kinds of
BAGS AND LINES.
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WILLARD, HARVEY & CO.,
84 MAIDEN LANE, AND 17 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK
PAPER WAREHOUSE.
Every description of
Wrapping, Printing, and Writing Paper,
ON HAND, OR MADE TO ORDER.
Fancy, Colored and Tissue Papers
*BLOTTING PAPERS, ENVELOPES,*
STRAW AND BONNET BOARDS

Vulcanized Rubber Elastic Fabrics.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS NOW IN Store, at wholesale only, and is daily receiving from his Factories in the U. S., and from the best manufactories abroad large quantities of Webs, Suspenders, Garters, Tapes, etc., and will grant License for the Vulcanized Rubber Elastic Fabrics. All such stamps have a *fac-simile* of his name without which no goods of this description can be legally vended in the United States during the life time of Goodyear's Patent.

HORACE H. DAY.
Principal Warehouse, 23 Courtlandt St., N. Y.
jy30d365d3w

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

GRAND CHANCE TO EXCHANGE Farm Mortgage Bonds.—I have left with me a large quantity of Lands in Texas, to exchange for farm Mortgage Bonds in Wisconsin. The property in Texas is very valuable, and I presume it is well known that there is no State in the Union where the property is so desirable and on the increase, as it is mentioned, if they will call at the City Land Office of Ogden & Wall, they can ascertain all information they want.
jy26 CALEB WALL, City Auctioneer.


## To-Day's Advertisements.

### CITY LAND OFFICE.

A GREAT CHANCE TO PURCHASE A good Farm of 80 acres, in Juneau Co., Wis.: at Public Auction. I will sell in front of our Land Office, corner of East Water and Michigan streets, a Farm of 80 acres, in Juneau Co., Wis., 25 acres improved, a creek running through the Farm, heavily timbered, and well watered, 5 miles of Town of Manchester. The owner of said Farm is in poor health and not able to carry on the Farm, and this is the reason why it will be sold at great sacrifice. The sale will take place on Wednesday, August 17th, at 10 o'clock. Terms of sale Cash. OGDEN & WALL

1291 Department

SHERIFF'S SALE—STATE OF WISCONSIN, Circuit Court, Milwaukee County.—ss. Caroline B. Watkins, Administratrix, and William P. Lynde, Administrator of the estate of Charles K. Watkins, deceased, against The Milwaukee & Beloit Rail Road Company, Frederick Keeting, Jacob Beeson, James L. Glenn, and Herman Schwarting, Treasurer of the City of Milwaukee.

In virtue of, and in pursuant to a judgment in said Court, in the above entitled action, dated December 31, 1858, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on Monday, the 11th day of July, 1859, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest, costs, together with the expenses of the sale, to wit:

The following real estate, situate, lying and being in the Fifth Ward of the City of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, and described as follows, to-wit: Being Lots one and two, in Block sixty-five, and the undivided half of Lots five, six and seven, in Block sixty-six (65), all in the Fifth Ward of the City of Milwaukee, County of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, June 8, 1859.

A. J. LANGWORTHY,
Sheriff Milwaukee Co.,

# THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1859.


### Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the City of Madison, in the Assembly Hall of the Capitol on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers to be supported by the party at the ensuing general election; and to transact any other business that may properly come before it.

As the subject of selecting delegates to the next National Convention may be entertained and acted on by the Convention, it is suggested that the people in their primary caucuses, and the district conventions make such expression as will intimate to their delegates and the State Convention, the general sentiment of the State on that subject.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in the Convention.

It is recommended that District Conventions for the selection of delegates be held throughout the State, on or before the 25th day of August, and that committees make early calls for that purpose; and it is especially urged that every district be duly represented in the Convention.

H. A. TENNEY,
WM. C. ROGERS,
GREGOR MENZEL,
WINFIELD SMITH,
W. P. LYON,
E. L. PHILLIPS,
GEORGE GARY,
GEORGE L. GRAVES.

### Enormous Imports.

We publish elsewhere in the present issue, a statement showing that our foreign importations for the past seven months amount to the enormous sum of *forty-six millions eight hundred and forty-six thousand, eight hundred twenty-two dollars!* and also comparing them with the imports of former years. These figures show the extravagance into which our people are relapsing notwithstanding the bitter lesson taught by the late disastrous Commercial revulsion. They are indicative of evil in the not distant future, and they condemn with more vividness than words can imply, the present injudicious tariff of the U. S. It is all useless to preach economy and prudence to the people—as the "Free Trade" organs are now doing in view of the imminent danger—so long as the Government panders to, and encourages this spirit of extravagance by sustaining a tariff, which, while permitting foreign manufacturers to grow fat upon the profits of our markets, depreciates the value of labor here, and completely cripples our home manufacturers. In discoursing on this subject, and the present aspect of Commercial affairs, the N. Y. *Tribune* very correctly remarks:

The future is as ominous of evil as the present is wild with improvidence. Yet under this enormous importation the Treasury barely maintains a working balance, while mail contractors go unpaid, and populous districts, which pays more postage than it costs to carry their mails, are cut off from postal facilities by the poverty of the Government. Let another revulsion produce another check to importation and the Government will be one of shin-plasters. How to acquire revenue seems the sole study of those in power, no matter by what means. To accomplish it, every stimulant is held out to the extravagance of the community, while to its industry repression only is applied.—With the Government thus leading the people to their ruin, it is vain to preach economy.—Nothing short of a new stringency, a new revulsion, and another season of bitter suffering, will teach us wisdom, even for a time. Should such be our experience when we come to vote a year hence, and should this generation then be wise enough to insist upon an exodus from power of the corrupt and imbecile combination which has periodically precipitated this calamity upon us, we may hope once more to lift up our heads into the sunshine of a universal and permanent prosperity.

### The Slave Trade Issue.

The re-opening of the Slave Trade is a thing which those who make and control public opinion at the South are resolved upon. For years past, those who have been ranked as "conservatives," who have opposed the ultra measures in behalf of slavery—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Lecompton Swindle, the Dred Scott decision, etc.—have been, one after another, pushed aside, and the offices of honor and influence given to those who denounced all moderate counsels. They have so far succeeded, already, that but few of the influential newspapers and candidates for office dare speak in opposition to their aims. They will so far succeed in the Charleston Convention that no resolution will be passed against re-opening this trade, and that refusal will be received and claimed by Southern Democrats as the next thing to a resolution in its favor. And should the nominee of that Convention be elected—though it be STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS—the Slave Trade will be re-opened and carried on without any earnest effort to arrest it.

In a recent letter on this subject, Hon. WM. L. YANCY, one of the ablest and most influential Democrats of Alabama, says:

Further reflection has but confirmed me in the opinion then expressed, that the Federal laws prohibiting the African Slave Trade, and punishing it as piracy, are unconstitutional, and are at war with the fundamental policy of the South, and, therefore, ought to be repealed.

I am further satisfied that the agitation of this question is beneficial. It has already served to develope (not to create,) much unsoundness in our midst upon the question of Slavery; and one of the advantages of discussion will be to correct these erroneous views, and to warn our people of those among us who are radically unsound upon the principles which underlie that institution. It is wisdom to ascertain wherein we are weak, that we may fortify our position upon that point, and use extra vigilance.

Until the last twenty-five or thirty years, there had prevailed an unbroken calm in the South upon the moral aspect of the Slavery question. Taking its rise in the wild and reckless radicalism of the Red Republican French School, the opinion had rooted itself in Virginia, and thence had spread over the whole South—and was taught in its religion—that Slavery was morally wrong, was founded in kidnapping and conducted in cruelty; and it was defended solely upon the ground that it was impracticable to get rid of it. It was in the midst of this unhealthy state of the public mind that the Federal laws, declaring the African Slave Trade to be piracy, were enacted.

The aggressions of Abolitionism, however, began an antagonism of opinion at the South, and under Mr. Calhoun's lead, and under the influence of his great mind, a sounder and wiser and safer opinion took root, and has spread until it has become the prevailing belief that African Slavery is both morally and politically right, not only because it is in our midst without our being responsible for its origin here, but also because it has always existed and been protected both by human and divine law.

If Mr. Calhoun had paid any attention to the absurd protest which is very occasionally made against disturbing the quiet of the South on this question, we never should have made the great progress we have attained in placing the institution on the high and defensible ground it now occupies.

For one, I am unwilling to see continued on the statute-book these semi-Abolition laws—but desire to see the subject of slavery taken from the grasp of the General Government—and that Government only be allowed to act upon it to protect it.

Whether the African slave trade shall be carried on should not depend upon that Government, but upon the will of each slave holding State. To that tribunal alone should the question be submitted; and by the decision of that tribunal alone should the Southern people abide.

Yours, respectfully,
W. L. YANCY.

HOW IT LOOKS ELSEWHERE.—The Prairie du Chien *Leader*, a paper by no means inclined to be friendly to BOOTH, in commenting upon the seduction trial just closed here, says:

The evidence is not fit to be published; it is more indecent that the notorious "Confession" of Mrs. Sickles; yet the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* and *News* have published it in the main, with a few of the direst passages omitted. It abounds in the broadest allusions to and the plainest descriptions of matters which are and ought to be excluded from public print by the opinion of well-bred, moral men and women.

The dastardly hypocrisy of the *Wisconsin* and *News*, who made the *accidental* publication of the SICKLES' confession in the *telegraph columns* of the *Sentinel*, the occasion of exhibiting so much virtious indignation, is meeting a just condemnation from the press. In reckless indecency, and total disregard for the moral sentiment of the community, they have rivalled each other in out-*Herald*-ing the notorious organ of the Administration in New York.

### Agricultural.

IMPORTANCE OF CLEANING WHEAT.

Now that harvest time is at hand the importance of well and thoroughly cleaning their grain before sending it to market, or to mill, cannot be too earnestly impressed upon the minds of our farmers. It is so obviously to the pecuniary advantage of the farmer to have his grain in good marketable condition that it seems almost superfluous to call attention to the subject. But we know from personal observation that many of our farmers are not entirely exempt from the charge of delinquency in this respect. A cotemporary places the matter in such a light that every farmer must understand it:

A man raising two or three thousand bags of wheat, if perfectly cleaned from straw and broken or loose heads, would require from 100 to 200 less bags for his grain; then, the time of his men in filling, loading, hauling, storing, and freight; and if the cleaning is not well done, this amount is deducted at the mill when the wheat is sold, for dirty wheat never brings as much as clean wheat; and again, the very waste at the mill is often purchased back again by the grower, for hog or chicken feed; thus, first losing the value, then paying for it. If our grain-growers will make some inquiry of the millers, they will find their loss from this neglect far greater than we have stated it.

And we may add that dirty or imperfectly dried grain is always more difficult to dispose of than that which is in good order, for the reason that it must be kept in small quantities by itself, for if mixed with good clean grain, however small the proportion, the whole would probably be injured *more than the value of the unclean grain*. This is a principle which raisers of produce should never lose sight of. *They* are always the losers from carelessness in this respect. Buyers take good care to deduct enough from the price to more than make up for the weight or bulk of any foreign substance that may be mixed with grain, and the objections to buying imperfectly cleaned or cured grain generally make it a drug on the market which sellers are glad to dispose of at much less than its *real* value. If farmers expect to get the best price for their grain, they must send it to market in GOOD ORDER.

CUT YOUR OATS EARLY.

The *Prairie Farmer*, a welcome visitor from the "Garden City," thus sets forth the advantage of cutting Oats at the *right time:*

Cut them early. Do not let them get dead ripe before the cradle or reaper is started.—Oat straw is worth almost as much as hay if cut at the right time—more than the wild prairie hay, especially if it "not more than half threshed." The grain, too, is not in the least injured if bound and put up in "shocks" and well capped. If this work of setting up the grain is well done, it is as safe from the weather as if put up in stacks—safer, because oats, unless perfectly cured, or dead ripe when cut—which they should not be—are exceedingly liable to heat. Musty oats or musty oat straw is far from palatable. Cut soon after the oats begin to grow white, and before they are yellow. "White for the harvest" is not only a scripture term, but an accurate agricultural sentence, when used to describe oats ready for the reaper. If they are cut at the right time, horses will thrive on them better, fed in the bundle, without other feed, than with an equal quantity of grain and hay. The straw and the grain were *made to feed* together to horses; at least so says *our oracle*—Experience!

WOOL GROWING.

ASOPH PRATT, of Rock County, furnishes the Wisconsin *Farmer*—the August number of which, by the bye, contains a large variety of valuable information for the husbandman—with some interesting figures and facts in regard to what profit a farmer can turn a small flock of sheep:

Enclosed I send you several samples of wool from fleeces that I have lately shorn from my small flock of sheep, together with the respective weights of fleeces, also the average weight per head of my entire flock and the manner I have managed them the two years past. I purchased ten Spanish ewes and one buck lamb of Eben Porter, of Vermont; kept them through the summer and fall in a pasture of tame feed. * * *

In winter I kept them on tame hay, provided them good shelter, with water conveniently near, never forgetting to give them a light sprinkling of grain daily, and as the lamb time approached, to feed them well with bran mash. I raised nine lambs from them the first year. The ten ewes sheared me six pounds per head, of well cleansed wool, and the buck lamb eleven pounds. He was bred by E. Porter, from Matchless.

I was so well pleased with my success that I purchased ten ewes and eleven ewe lambs of A. F. Knox, which increased my flock to twenty ewes and twenty lambs. Their keeping the past year was much the same as it was the first year.

The *Farmer* well remarks in regard to the above:

The foregoing shows what Wisconsin farmers can do when they try in the way of getting flocks of sheep. Mr. Pratt has begun right exactly, and it will be a miracle if he don't succeed. His average of over 7 lbs. of the very finest of Spanish Merino wool per head, worth at least $3, and a lamb worth as much more, making $6 per head, looks as if sheep keeping might be made to pay in Wisconsin, if farmers only had brains enough to go into it, and would thin off their miserable dogs.

Mr. HEMENWAY, a neighbor of Mr. PRATT'S writes that his entire flock of 110 sheep averaged 5 lbs. 14 oz. of wool per head, all well washed, and that he received for his clip 44 1-2c per pound. The *Farmer* publishes several other letters all going to show the practicability and profit of wool raising in Wisconsin.

I have raised nineteen lambs this year, from my twenty ewes, which I think are good ones.

I must acknowledge that when I commenced with the ten ewes I knew but little about sheep and their right management, and although I have yet much to learn, still one point is sure—that a superior stock-buck in a neighborhood is worth a mint of gold to such as use him, and I think the only correct way of breeding sheep is to get good ewes and then use the best stock-buck that can be got.

I will now report to you the weight of several fleeces, also an average per head of my flock, which consists of 20 ewes past three years old, 14 ewes one year old, one buck two years old, and 5 bucks over one year old. All except the 20 breeding ewes are sired by Matchless. You will notice my two year old buck that sired him, one pound and two ounces. I consider that a good recommend for the old buck to beat himself. They were shorn on the 18th of June, nine days after washing.

*Report of the several fleeces of Breeding Ewes past three years old.*—No. 9, 6lb. 14 oz.; No. 15, 6 lq. 8 oz; No. 18. 8 lb. 6 oz.; No. 14, 5 lb. 12 oz. The lightest fleece among the 20 is 4 lb. 10 oz.; whole amount is 100 lb. 8 oz.; average per head, a trifle over 5 lb. 6 oz.

*Yearling Ewes* are No. 11, 7 lb. 10 oz.; No. 10, 7 lb. 10 oz; No. 8, 7 lb. 2 oz; No. 5, 8 lb. 12 oz; No. 8. 7 lb 2 oz.; No. 5, 8 lb. 12 oz.; No. 3, 11 lb. 8 oz.; No 14, 8 lb.; lightest fleece is 5 lb. 12 oz.; the average a trifle over 7 lb. 5 oz.

*Bucks.*—One buck over 2 years old, unwashed, 17 lb. 14 oz. Yearling bucks, No. 2, 10 lb. 6 oz.; No. 3, 10 lb. 9 oz.; No. 4, 10 lb. 2 oz.; No. 5, 9 lb. 12 oz; No. 6, 9 lb. 4 oz; whole amount of wool shorn from the bucks, 67 lb. 10 oz.; average a trifle over 11 1-4.—The average of the 40 is over 7 lbs.

ABDUCTION OF A YOUNG GIRL BY A CIRCUS ACTOR.—An actor belonging to the Circus of ANTONIO & WILDER, recently enticed an unsuspecting country girl named LAFONTAINE, to Detroit, under pretence of showing her the circus and the city, and then took her to a vile house, where, by the assistance of the inmates, he succeeded in accomplishing the ruin of his unsophisticated victim.—The girl was about 15 years of age, of very prepossessing appearance—had never been in the city before, and was quite ignorant of the wickedness of the world. She resisted the advances of the actor, but every other means failing, he accomplished his end by making her stupid with drugged wine. The girl was found by her parents wandering about the streets, looking for some acquaintance to whom she might unfold the story of her misery. The heartless villain who ruined her escaped unpunished.

MASON'S BAG FASTENER.—The New-York *Tribune* says of the bag fastener invented by Wm. P. Maxon, of Albion, Dane County, "the idea of a patent bag string first struck us as being not only novel but funny. After examining the invention carefully, we have come to the conclusion that the patent bag fastener is a very useful article. It is about the size of an old-fashioned cent made of metal, with a leathern string attached. The fastener is permanently fastened to the bag, and is used by gathering up the end of the bag, and winding the string round it, then giving the string one turn round the fastener and passing the end of it through a slot or hole in the fastener."

### Manifesto of the Emperor of Austria.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Luxemburg on the 15th, and on the 16th the Vienna *Zeitung* contained the following Imperial Manifesto:

MY PEOPLE.—When the measure of permissible concessions—that is, such as are in keeping with the dignity of the crown, or with the honor and welfare of the country—is exhausted, when all efforts to bring about a specific understanding have failed, there is no longer any choice, and what is indispensable becomes a duty. This duty placed me under the painful necessity of requiring from my people new and heavy sacrifices to enable me to take the field in defence of their most sacred rights. My faithful people responded to my summons, and simultaneously rallied around the throne, and made various sacrifices required by the circumstances with a readiness which merited my grateful acknowledgement, and, if possible, increased my heartfelt attachment to them, and inspired me with confidence that the just cause, in defence of which my gallant army was prepared with enthusiasm to do battle, would triumph. Unfortunately the result was not what was generally expected. The fortune of war was not favorable to us. Austria's gallant army has given us such brilliant proofs of its old-tried heroism and unparalleled steadiness that it has even excited the admiration of its antagonists. I am proud to be commander of such an army, and the country must be grateful to it for having so vigorously maintained the honor of the flag of Austria, and for having preserved it from spot or blemish. It is an equally indisputable fact that our adversaries, notwithstanding the greatest exertion, and the employment of ample means which had been long preparing for the intended blow, were unable, although the sacrifices made were tremendous, to obtain a decisive victory.

The enemy acquired advantages, but the Austrian army, being unshaken in strength and courage, maintained a position which left the possibility open of regaining them.—The attempt to do this would, however, have required new and not less bloody sacrifices than those which had already filled my heart with sorrow. Under such circumstances, it was my imperative duty as a monarch to take into consideration the propositions for peace which were made to me. The stake which the continuance of war would have required, would have been even greater than before, as I should have been compelled to require from the faithful provinces of the Empire, further and greater supplies of men and money than those already given. The result of renewed exertions would, besides, have been doubtful, as I was bitterly deceived in my well-founded hope that I should not stand alone in the war, which was not undertaken for the rights of Austria alone, notwithstanding the warm and gratefully to be acknowledged sympathy felt for our just cause, in the greater part of Germany, by governments as well as by people. Our oldest and most natural allies obstinately refused to take cognizance of the high importance of the great question. Austria was obliged alone to meet coming events, the importance of which might increase from day to day. The honor of Austria, thanks to the heroic exertion of her gallant army, having sustained no blemish during the war, I resolved, for political considerations, to make a sacrifice and to sign the preliminaries which had been agreed to, as a preparation for the conclusion of peace.

I did this after having acquired the conviction, that less unfavorable conditions were to be obtained by a direct understanding with the Emperor of the French, than by means of negotiations in which the three great powers not concerned in the struggle would shape, and which by their collective project of mediation, was likely to receive their moral support. Unfortunately the separation of the greater part of Lombardy from the Empire was unavoidable. It, however, gives me heartfelt pleasure to have restored to my beloved people the blessings of peace, which are doubly valuable, inasmuch as they will give me leisure to direct my whole and uninterrupted attention and care to the completion of the duty which I have imposed on myself, which is firmly to establish the internal welfare and external power of Austria by a judicious development of making such improvements in legislation and administration, as are in accordance with the spirit of the age. As my people faithfully stood by me in the moment of severe trial, so may they now by showing confidence in me, assist in the work of peace and realization of benevolent intentions. My recognition of its services and my thanks I have already expressed to the army in an order of the day; I now repeat the expression of my sentiments by thanking my people for the heroism of their sons who went to battle for God, their Emperor and their country.

LUXEMBURG, July 15th.

The Feeling in Italy—Cool Reception of Napoleon at Milan.

The New York *Times* of Thursday has a good deal of special correspondence from Italy which represents the feeling of discontent universal, and Milan as ready to revolt. Malakoff says:

Nothing but respect of the Milanese for the French army, has prevented a series of duels; for whatever may be the sentiments of the army in regard to the unexpected termination of the war, they will not permit the Italians to make use of abuses or injurious reflections towards their Commander-in-Chief. Thus I heard a gentleman say this morning, in the cafe of the Hotel de la Ville, the great rendezvous of the French officers, that the Emperor had betrayed Italy. The word was taken up by a young captain of Zouaves, who had his arm in a sling, from a wound received at Solferino, and who demanded at once a retraction of the word.—The retraction was made by a modification of the language. I afterwards had a long conversation with this officer, and he declared that he must leave for Paris as soon as possible, or he should have some fights on his hands, for he could not stand the ingratitude of those people any longer.

The French army, he said, had come here a long distance in the heat of summer, to fight their battles and to gain their independence; 70,000 of the army were out of service from death, wounds and disease; the soldiers were suffering for the necessaries of life. He had seen his own men pay three francs to these people for a bottle of execrable wine, that ordinarily sold at half a franc; and worse than all, he has seen French wounded men twice turned out of houses to accommodate Austrian soldiers, and said that after he saw that, he did not care for the future, whether he turned his sword against the Italians or the Austrians. One of the men who swears the longest, loudest and most persistently against the peace signed by the Emperor, is Mr. Edward Texire, of the *Siecle*, who now hurls with the rest of the journalists who were at Dessane. You will understand that when the *Siecle*, which is the head and front of the Republican party in France, laid aside its opposition to the Emperor Napoleon, in order to espouse the cause of Italian independence, which he also had espoused, it did it upon the solemn promises that the war was not a war of conquest, and that Italy was to be free and united in a great State, which should reach to the Adriatic. During the whole war, M. Texire, here, and the other editors of the *Siecle*, at home, have supported the war and the Chief of the Nation, with a zeal and enthusiasm not surpassed by the Government papers themselves. You can therefore imagine the immense disgust and indignation of M. Texire, at the singular turn of affairs that has taken place.

He actually looks pale over it, and declares he is going home without writing another word to his paper. Some one to-day quoted the expression: "The King of France, with forty thousand men, marched up the hill, and then marched down again;" and some one else declared that the army was victorious, but its General was defeated. These expressions show you the current of public feeling. The Frenchmen generally agree upon one point, and that is, the Emperor's great fault was in promising to liberate all Italy, without being sure that insurmountable obstacles would intervene. He should have qualified his language. Under any circumstances, he has spent an immense amount of blood and treasure for the Lombards, who are free, and it is not they who ought to complain. Such was the feeling at Milan, that the Emperor did not enter that city until four hours after his proclamation was issued, explanatory of his action.

The feeling of hostility was, therefore, much subdued, and his reception, although an enormous distance separated from that of his entry after Magenta, and from what the present entry would have been if he had accomplished his programme, was yet not altogether cold. The King went to meet him, and the two made the entry seated side by side in the same carriage—the Emperor on the right, Victor Emanuel on the left, while the front seat was occupied by Marshal Vaillant and Gen. de La Marmora. A long suite of members of the Sardinian household, and General officers, among whom was the new Duke of Magenta, followed in carriages, French soldiers held the lines of the street, and a sparse crowd garrisoned the pavements and the windows. The ladies, who only saw the soldiers before them, made the principal part of the demonstration. From the balconies and windows flags were waved, here and there flowers were thrown; but aside from these feminine demonstrations, and the customary cheers of the soldiers, the reception was neither brilliant nor enthusiastic. When the ladies from the balcony of a French millinery establishment threw some flowers into the carriage, the Emperor smiled with an expression of countenance which seemed to say that he regarded the whole affair as a good joke.

Both the Monarchs looked with curiosity into the countenances of a group of strangers in civil dress, English, Americans and French, who stood upon chairs in front of the Hotel de la Villa. Neither of them paid any attention to the salutes of the soldiers, or the cheers of the ladies. The chief of the secret police followed in a carriage with three of his men at the tail of the suite and stopped at the Hotel looking as pleased at the demi-success of the performance as a claquer at a Paris Theatre, who has just made a first representation, pass off well. The Emperor looked exceedingly well, The King was more bronzed, and bore marks of the campaign through which he had just passed—They drove to the Royal Palace, and in the early part of the evening there was a large crowd in front of the Palace clapping hands and cheering, with the design of bringing the Monarchs out, but they did not appear.—They gave a good many interviews, in the course of the evening, to prominent persons at Milan, and later received a serenade.

### Financial and Commercial.

*From Thompson's Commercial Reporter, (New York) August 1.*

Our merchants must stop buying, or they will by-and-by stop paying. If Europe does not take our flour, we must not take her dummery. If the farmer can't get a good price for wheat, he can't pay a good price for cloth. "Cheap corn, cheap cloth," a peck for a yard, or no trade," should be the mottoes of the agriculturists. *They* can live from the crib, but the merchant must pay his notes or see his stock go to the auction.

Some of the leading articles of foreign merchandize imported, for the quarter ending July 1, are as follows:

| | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry goods | $19 774,660 | $5,681,175 | 24,810,114 |
| Leather and skins | 2,107,941 | 1,145,094 | 4,467,493 |
| Brandy | 454,442 | 249,969 | 1,075,422 |
| Sugar | 10,224,000 | 6,341,605 | 9,455,448 |
| Tea | 1,173,814 | 1,285,819 | 2,014,257 |
| Wool | 444,649 | 168,557 | 1,278,894 |
| Iron | 1,112,931 | 401,054 | 1,345,083 |
| Iron—R R bars | 580,962 | | 430,000 |
| Tin | 1,062,249 | 511,974 | 2,0 5,210 |

It is not easy to see why we should want three times the dry goods, or four times the brandy, or twice as much tea this year as last: nor can we understand why we must import wool, leather or iron at all, except it be on the Toodles principle that because Europe is selling out, we must buy because they are cheap. If this is the solution, all the Toodle merchants should hold off till merchandize is cheap.

One of the influences of peace will be to check the sending of merchandize to this country, for Continental commerce will revive. The hoarded gold will be returned to banking and commercial channels. The money markets of England, France and Germany cannot but become improved, and confidence and credits established. Payments for our importations will not be pressed; and with a little wisdom on the part of American merchants, our shipments of specie can be checked, for checked they must be, or the country will suffer severely.

### Supreme Court.

THURSDAY, Aug. 4th, 1859.

Sixth Circuit—No. 4.—Opinion by Justice Cole. Judgment affirmed with costs and seven per cent. damages.

State ex. rel. Merrill vs. School Land Commissioners. Motion for peremptory writ denied, and leave given respondent to file an amended answer in ten days.

Ninth Circuit—No. 9.—Pratt et. al. vs. Donovan. Argued by U. S. Pinney for appellants, and J. C. Hopkins for respondent.

No. 18.—M. & M. R. R. Co. vs. Finney.—Dane County. Argued by Abbott, Gregory & Pinney, for Pliff., and Johnson, Harris & Rollins, for Def't. Argument resumed and completed.

No. 10.—Runge vs. Dawson, adm. Argument commenced by J. C. Hopkins for pliff. in error, and S. Crawford, for defendant in error, and not completed.—*State Journal.*

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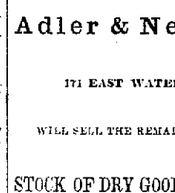


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| Papers to the Trade, per Hundred | | | 2,00 |
| Payable to E. SCOVILLE, City Circulator. | | | |
| DAILY, by mail, per annum | | | 7,00 |
| do | do | six months | 4,00 |
| do | do | three months | 2,00 |
| TRI-WEEKLY, per annum | | | 4,00 |
| do | | six months | 2,00 |
| do | | three months | 1,00 |
| WEEKLY, per annum | | | 1,50 |
| do | | six months | 1,00 |
| do | | three months | 50 |
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| To clubs of four (to one address) per annum | | | 5,00 |
| do do five | do | do | 6,00 |
| do do ten | do | do | 10,00 |

Address JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers Daily Sentinel Milwaukee, Wis.

**Protest of the Township Members of the County Board of Supervisors.**

TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned members of the County Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee county, having met pursuant to adjournment and agreeably to law to equalize the Assessment of the present year, made and returned by the several towns and the city of Milwaukee, and having had imposed upon the towns as a basis of taxation an assessment of the real property of the towns far beyond its value, and in comparison with the city real property, more than double that of the latter, *without any Equalization whatever*, we feel that finding ourselves powerless to prevent this great injustice, we should nevertheless do all that is left in our power to do, and that is, to enter and publish our solemn protest against it.

The Assessment rolls of the several towns for this year having been laid before us by the Clerk of our Board, we conferred with each other, and after comparing the Assessors valuation of the several towns with each other, we found, as might be expected, great inequality in the valuation, and after raising the assessment in some of the towns, and reducing that of the others, equalized, in a satisfactory manner the real property of the several towns as compared with each other:

This done, the undersigned were prepared to examine and compare the valuation of the real property of the city with that of the towns. Upon such examination and comparison it was found that while the aggregate valuation of the several towns was the sum of ($3,137,809 74) three millions one hundred and thirty-seven eight hundred and nine dollars and seventy four cents, the city aggregate valuation of real property was only ($11,453,-009) eleven millions four hundred and fifty-three thousand and nine dollars. This valuation of the city real property being vastly disproportionate to that of the towns; being only a little over two thirds more than that of the towns, when, in the support of the poor, and arrest, maintenance and trial of criminals, (the great items of expense to meet which the taxes are levied,) the towns produced or caused but *one-tenth* instead of one-third or one-fourth of such expenditure, they were unanimously of the opinion that justice, truth and right demanded, that in order not to vary the total aggregate valuation of all the real property in the county, (which, by law, the Board could not reduce,) the total aggregate valuation of the real property of the towns should be reduced, and that of the city raised.

Agreeably to this view of the matter, one of their number, Mr. Yates introduced and moved the adoption of a resolution as follows:

*Resolved*, That the equalized valuation of the real property in the County of Milwaukee, for the year 1859, be as follows:

| Name of town. | Aggregate equalized valuation. |
|---|---|
| Town of Franklin, - - | $251,671 00 |
| " Greenfield, - - | 384,145 14 |
| " Wauwatosa, - - | 394,900 45 |
| " Granville, - - | 351,135 00 |
| " Oak Creek, - - | 265,981 22 |
| " Lake, - - | 265,823 03 |
| " Milwaukee, - - | 248,806 24 |
| City of Milwaukee, - - | 12,418,614 07 |
| Total aggregate valuation, | $14,569,076 15 |

In moving the adoption of this resolution, it was truly observed that this basis of equalization, while more onerous upon the towns by the sum of twenty-three thousand four hundred and eighty two dollars and eight cents more than the aggregate valuation of the towns last year, after it had *then been doubled* in equalization, it was also more favorable to the city, as compared with the equalized valuation of last year, by the sum of three hundred and twenty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ten cents ($322,137 10).

There having been no complaint, to our knowledge, of the equalized valuation of the real property of the county last year, and no cause for any save on the part of the towns, in thus being compelled to sustain more than their just proportion of the expenditures of the county, we were not prepared to have forced upon the towns an equalized valuation of about *a million of dollars more than last year*, and at the same time accept a valuation from the city of *one million one hundred and eighty-six thousand three hundred and three dollars* less than it was last year in the city.

Yet such is the difference between the equalized assessment of last year and the assessment rolls returned from the towns and city on real property this year—a difference amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two millions one hundred and seventy-five thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars, and being over forty-seven thousand dollars *more than the whole equalized assessment of all the towns last year.*

To this change we were unwilling to submit, as unequal and unjust, especially for the reason that if there was any alteration in the valuation of the real property of the county, or between the towns and the city, this year, as compared to last, the change should be the very reverse of what it is. The city real valuation should be increased, and that of the towns reduced. And why? Because, during the financial revulsion which has tumbled down all the real estate in the country, the towns have not only sustained their full share of the depreciation from that cause; but have been obliged to submit ,ear's failure of the staple crops, and thus een deprived of all means of building and improvement, while the city, in the meantime, has added to the valuation of her real property by extensive and expensive improvements and buildings.

Although it was not in the power of the Board, as a County Board of Equalization, to rectify any errors or remedy any disparity in the assessed valuation of the personal property returned, yet, as such personal property is reckoned in and forms the basis of the per centage of the taxation imposed, we supposed it probable that while the valuation of the real property of the towns had been raised for the year 1859 as compared with 1858, that the personal property of the city had been raised in a corresponding amount during the same time, and that thus, in effect, the city would have to pay the same proportion of the expense of government during the ensuing year that she had during the last.

How much we were disappointed in this expectation, can be judged from the following figures copied from the assessment rolls of the towns and the city for the years 1858 and 1859

| | |
|---|---|
| Aggregate amount of personal property of the towns for the year 1858, - - | $31,969 00 |
| Do for the year 1859, - - | 270,129 70 |

Thus showing that the aggregate valuation of personal property of the towns had been *increased* in the last year, to the sum of $238,-210 70, or nearly *a quarter of a million of dollars more* than 1858.

Turning next to the city assessment rolls, we found the aggregate amount of personal property of the city of Milwaukee for the year 1858, to be, - - - - $1,606,937 00

Same for 1859, - - - - 556,455 53

and therefore, being *one million, forty-nine thousand, five hundred and thirty one dollars and forty-seven cents* less than 1858.

This was making up for the diminished valuation of the city real property with a vengeance!

Recapitulating, we found that there had been placed on the towns equalized valuation of real property in 1858, and assessed valuation of 1859, at the sum of $988,936 *more*, and on the city's real valuation the sum of $1,186,-308 *less*, and making, in the aggregate, a difference against the towns and in favor of the city of the large sum of two millions one hundred and seventy-five thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars, on the real property of the county.

On the personal property of the towns it was

| | |
|---|---|
| increased by | $238,210 70 *more.* |
| Personal property of the city, | 1,049,531 47 *less.* |
| Total aggregate on personal property against the towns, | 1,237,742 17 |
| Adding difference given above on real property against towns, | 2,175,289 00 |
| | $3,463,031 17 |

Making a total aggregate on real and personal property of the county, *against* the towns and *in favor of the city of three and a half millions of dollars!*

To rectify and correct this uncalled for, unwarranted and unjust disparity and inequality of the assessments for the last two years, and for the sake of union in counsel, and harmony in action, we proposed to have the towns assume $23,482 02 *more* than their equalized valuation of real property last year, and for the city to add to her assessed valuation of real property for this year the sum of $965,-605 07, or, what is the same thing, take and assume the sum of $220,697 93 *less* than her equalized valuation of real property last year. These very liberal and too generous offers on the part of the towns, was met by the united and unanimous voice of the eight city members present, by a vote of eight to seven, indefinitely postponing that basis offered by Mr. Yates, and by a like vote of eight to seven, refusing to add by way of amendment the said sum of $965,605 07 to the city's valuation of real property.

Having called the attention of the city members of the board to this vast disparity and inequality, and the gross injustice of adopting the assessors' valuation of the property of the county for this year, as compared with the last year, as a basis for taxation without a fair and impartial equalization, we next called upon them to consider the country towns assessors' valuation for this year, aside from any previous valuation or assessment. Having taken considerable pains to ascertain the ratio of valuation in the assessments in the city, compared with the actual or real value of the property assessed, we found the general opinion of those best informed to be, that the assessor's valuation, after it was reviewed and corrected, was about one-half of the actual or true value thereof. That there were many cases or instances of assessments, even after they had been reviewed by the city Board of Review, where the owners would be glad to part with the property for the sums at which it had been assessed; but at the same time, that there were many—and a great many—more parcels, and those of the greatest value, where the owners would not look or think of accepting double the assessed value thereof, and then still leaving a great amount of property where the owners would not accept three or four times the assessed valuation thereof. All, however, with whom we conversed, concurred in the opinion that the city assessment for this year did not average over one-half the actual and true cash value of the property assessed. This view of the subject is corroborated, when we look at the size or extent of the city limits, and the vast number and great value of the buildings and improvements, and compare it with the assessed valuation of less than eleven and a half millions. We are of the opinion that purchasers could be found for that portion of the city lying east of the Milwaukee river, at more than fifteen millions.

But of the value of the real property of the country towns, there is little or no difficulty in arriving at a proper estimate. It consists, generally, of the land itself only, with but little variation in value between one town and another, save in its proximity to the city. No estimate can be formed of the present value of the lands in any one of the seven towns of the county, from sales made within the last year, for the reason that we do not know or believe that as many as one hundred acres have been sold in any of these towns during that time. But, judging from what we would take for land owned by ourselves in these towns, and from what we have heard others have offered to dispose of theirs, and found no purchasers, we are of the opinion that, taking Franklin and Oak Creek as Granville, as far as Lake, Greenfield, Wauwatosa, and Milwaukee, and put them all together, unimproved and swamp lands lying twelve and fifteen miles from the city, together with the improved and adjacent to the city, that ($20) twenty dollars per acre is about the actual and full value thereof; and that at such valuation more purchasers could be found who would take the real property of the city at twenty-five millions, than can be found who would take the whole seven towns at twenty dollars per acre.

Taking now the ratio of assessment compared with actual value, as applied in the city, namely, one-half the actual value, and we have *ten dollars per acre* as the average of all the towns as the (compared with the city) proper and just averaged assessed valuation for the towns. From this just view of the subject, all candid and fair men must say and admit, that whatever valuation returned by the assessors of the towns, which is less than that, should, in justice to the city, be increased; and that whatever valuation returned by them, which upon the average of all the towns is more than that, should, in justice to the towns, be reduced by the board of equalization.

What now, in point of fact, is the average valuation per acre, as returned by the town assessors? *Twenty-two dollars and sixty-eight cents per acre!* an *assessed* valuation greater than the *actual* value of the land! This is easily accounted for. The town of Lake failed to make an assessment the present year, (compelling a resort to her last assessment roll,) leaving eighteen assessors for the other six towns to make an assessment without consultation or knowledge of each other's basis, and it would require but a few of them to return a valuation beyond the actual value, while the others were nearly up to it, to bring the whole average beyond the actual value. The town equalization board being prohibited by law from reducing the assessors' aggregate valuation, the inequality and injustice thereof could be remedied by the County board of equalization only. We have endeavored, by argument, entreaty and persuasion, and every honorable means in our power, to induce the city members of the Board to be satisfied with our offer to assume $23,482 02 more than our aggregate equalized valuation of last year, which is an assessment of *fifteen dollars and thirty-two cents per acre*, average for all the towns, and therefore over fifty per cent. more than the basis of the city valuation; but all in vain. Not withstanding from the hour and on Tuesday, with the declaration that we would not, and could not, having regard to our oaths, justice to our constituents, or honor to ourselves, remain in a Board where it appeared manifest that the city members, because they had the power, were resolved not to make a "fair and impartial equalization," according to their oaths, and after having been informally invited to return at the hour of adjournment the next morning, under the hope that time and reflection had influenced some of them to do the towns justice, and accept our liberal offer, or, at least, propose some compromise, and take upon themselves some portion, at least, of the $965,605 07, we returned, on Wednesday morning, and took our seats as usual.—Our disappointment may be judged of when we found the vacant seat in the city delegation of the day before, filled by a substitute, and a resolution offered by one of the city members that the assesment roll of the city be adopted as the equalized assessment roll of the real property of the county, and the basis of taxation for the year 1859, and that resolution was adopted by the Board by the vote of the whole nine city members in favor to, us seven against it.

The foul deed is consummated. The aggregate valuation of the real property of the towns, without reduction, has been forced upon us by the city, and the taxes must therefore now be levied upon the towns for both *this year and the next*, at the rate of a fraction *over twenty-two dollars and sixty cents per acre*, average value of the whole seven towns; and being a taxation upon a valuation of over than two dollars and fifty cents per acre more than the actual and full value of the real property of the towns.

Everything that we could do to prevent this outrage having been done, and having proposed terms of compromise as generous as a regard for our oaths, and justice to our constituents would allow, and been met by the city members in the selfish and tyrannical spirit that "might makes right," we feel that we can do no otherwise than enter our solemn protest against this rank injustice and most gross outrage upon the towns, and submit to our constituents and the public this plain and true statement of facts connected with the transaction.

If we are asked how this monstrous injustice to the towns shall be remedied, we answer that we know of no remedy for the foul wrong already done, as the city members being the majority of the board, can go on, in our absence, and legally levy and collect the taxes, not only for this year but the next year also (if this state of things and the law remains the same,) upon this unfair, partial and unequal miscalled equalization.

But a recurrence or repetition of this outrage, and other outrages upon the towns now fastened upon them even greater than this, can only be prevented in the future, by legislative interference in our behalf by erecting the seven towns of Milwaukee county, and such other towns as may desire to unite with them into a separate county, or annexing said towns to some adjoining county, or counties, as the people in their choice shall see fit. This is the only effectual remedy and security that we are aware of, and we advise its adoption.

MILWAUKEE, August 4th, '59.

M. J. EGAN,
Supervisor of the town of Franklin, and Chairman of County Board.

ANDREW EBLE,
Supervisor of the town of Wauwatosa,
CHARLES HANF,
Superrisor of the town of Milwaukee
RICHARD HEARTY,
Supervisor of the town of Oak Creek.
PETER LAVIES, jr.,
Supervisor of the town of Greenfield.
JOHN BOYD,
Supervisor of the town of Granville.
PETER YATES,
Supervisor of the Town of Lake.

There is another thing which the members of the Board from the country towns might do, and which I have done; and that is to withdraw and remain out of a Board where justice and the rights of the minority are trampled under foot, and where we are wholly powerless to carry into effect necessary reforms, or prevent injustice. If the city members of the Board, under the forms of law, and because they have the numerical strength will oppress and plunder the towns, we need not be willing and powerless spectators of the operation. I won't. PETER YATES.

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS. Repository on Spring (between 2d and 3d St., has on hand a large assortment of Carriages, Eastern and home manufacture. Also, Spokes, Hubbs, Rent Poles, Shafts, Fellows, Bows, &c., which he will sell on reasonable Terms. Persons wanting Carriages, or the above articles will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. The subscriber is prepared to do all kinds of Repairing at the shortest and cheapest notice. JOHN OGDEN. aug1

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**1859.—SPRING OF—1859.**

**136 EAST WATER STREET,**

**GEO. DYER & CO.,**

HAVE ON HAND ALTOGETHER THE most extensive and complete Stock of

**SADDLERY HARDWARE,**

AND CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

To be found in the State. In our stock may be found all articles necessary to the Saddle and Harness Manufacturer and Trunk Maker, and to which we respectfully call the attention of the trade.

We keep on hand more than 100 varieties of saddles, including

SIDE, SPANISH, PAD, COLUMBIAN, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH SADDLES.

**All Kinds of TEAM, WAGON, BUGGY, CARRIAGE and COACH HARNESS.**

*Horse Collars of every description and quality.*

WHIPS, BLANKETS, NETS, BELLS,

and every article used in connection with horses.

We are constantly receiving additions to our Stock, and will continue to keep a complete assortment of best goods, and sell as low as can be bought in the West. To strangers visiting Milwaukee, we would say, give us a call before purchasing in such a manner as will satisfy all who give us a trial.

To our old customers we believe it is only necessary to say, we shall continue our usual course in the same principle as heretofore, and thank them for past favors respectfully solicit their continuance. jan15-dly

**COACH & SADDLERY HARDWARE**

**BARNES BROTHERS,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

**No. 6 Albany Block,**

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of the trade to their large and superior stock of

**Saddlery Hardware,**

—AND—

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

Saddlers, Coilars,
Patent and Enameling Leather,
Enamelled Cloths, Trimmings,
Whips, Horse Covers, Fly Nets, &c.,
Carriage Springs, Axles,
Hows, Fellocs, Spokes, Shafts, Hubs, &c., of the best Eastern timber.

300 SADDLES,

Just received from one of the largest Eastern manufactories, the quality and workmanship of which we would invite special attention.

☞ Our Stock throughout will be found complete, and offered at the lowest prices.

BARNES BROTHERS,
nov23h1d&6tly Michigan st., opposite Newhall House

**Wood, Lumber, &c.**

**CASH COAL YARD!**

**C. DUDLEY, AGENT,**

IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL KEEP constantly on hand for sale by the TON OR CARGO, the following kinds of Coal, of the very best quality and

LOW PRICES!

Delivered in any part of the city on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold at this Yard warranted full weight and best quality.

LEHIGH PREPARED COAL,
LEHIGH LUMP COAL,
SCRANTON PREPARED COAL,
SCRANTON LUMP COAL,
LACKAWANA PREPARED COAL,
LACKAWANA LUMP COAL,
PITTSTON PREPARED COAL,
PITTSTON LUMP COAL,
BLOSSBURGH COAL,
PITTSBURGH COAL,
ERIE AND CLEVELAND COAL.

Will deliver to dealers and large consumers, at any point on the lakes or in the country, at eastern prices, adding freight.

☞ All orders addressed to C. DUDLEY, Agent, Milwaukee, will receive prompt attention.

☞ Office on the South corner of West Water and Cityboura streets, near Huron Street Bridge, Milwaukee. jy16d3m&dly

**Wood and Hay for the Million!!**

JUST OPENED, ON THE CORNER OF West Water and Cityboura sts., (office in Mabbett & Breed's lumber office,) a

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**WOOD AND HAY MARKET.**

No better Wood can be found, in any style, (cut or uncut,) as a "*mouthful as a man*," "*mouthful as a ranch*," "*long as a rail*?" Will sell wood to peddlers at a price lower than they ever expected to buy.

Hay! Hay! Hay! constantly on hand, at any price from a dollar, "*sweet as grass*." Will sell to shippers and all others at their GREAT ADVANTAGE.

☞ Both Wood and Hay delivered at any part of the city at a moment's warning. Give us a trial! sell we ask. my16d&dly G. H. LAMBERTON.

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CORNER ERIE AND EAST WATER streets, near Walker's Point Bridge. Lumber and Timber for sale by the car load or cargo. Always on hand a large stock of joists, &c. Bill's cut to order. Miles, Manister, Mich. WM. T. THORP. jan22d&6mo. Agent.

**MILWAUKEE TIMBER YARD.**

**ONE MILLION FEET.**

**S. BATCHELDER,**

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**BIRD CAGES**

AND

**WILLOW WARE.**

BLAIR & PERSONS, AT THEIR NEW Store, No. 156 East Water Street, are just opening the best assortment of Bird Cages and Willow Ware ever brought to this market, which they offer to the trade, or at retail, at the lowest prices. May 11th, 1859.

ISINGLASS.—COOPER'S REFINED, IN sheet and shred for sale by

EDWARD TRUESLOW, 119 East Water St

**Hardware, Stoves, &c.**

**CARLISLE & STAUGHTON,**

DEALERS IN

Mantles, Parlor Grates, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Fire Proof Safes, Water Coolers, Toilet Ware, &c.

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HURON STREET, NEAR MAIN. jy22

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AND

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, ROPE, AND TINMAN STOCK.

**CASH SYSTEM.**

HAVING ADOPTED THE CASH SYSTEM for the past year, seeing its advantages, particularly to our customers, we have concluded to continue selling our goods for cash the coming year. We will sell in small or large quantities to suit customers, at such prices that we know are better than they can do elsewhere, taking quality into consideration.

We are confident the CASH SYSTEM is the only true one, and shall make increased efforts to do business on that basis, and no house can successfully compete with us.

**RETAIL DEPARTMENT.**

To this Department, we call the especial attention of all in the city, country, and places tributary to Milwaukee, as possessing advantages to any store in the West. Our stock is larger. The assortment more numerous, and quality of the goods superior to that which you generally find in Hardware Stores.

Please call upon us, or send your orders, and we will endeavor to please you both in prices and goods. TERMS CASH.

**TINNERS' STOCK.**

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of TIN PLATE, COPPER, ZINC, WIRE, SHEET IRON, and everything used by Tinners. Our prices are low, and we are prepared to compete with any other place. CHICAGO NOT EXCEPTED. Please send in your orders, with the cash, and the goods will be shipped without delay. aprl5.

**GARDEN TOOLS.**

A full stock. FARMING TOOLS, a full stock.

**NOTICE GENERALLY.**

We cannot enumerate our stock on paper, but request all to bear in mind that this is the ONE CASH STORE, and if you want to be well served and save money, call at THE ONLY CASH HARDWARE STORE IN THE CITY. THAT IS MONEY. Our store is so well managed, that if you visit us to buy in person, we are not obliged to hunt all over the store for articles called for. TIME IS MONEY. If you order by mail, your order will be filled as favorable as if you bought in person, but you must send along the cash.

**NAZRO'S BUILDING.**

The only cash Hardware Store in the country.
aug18. H. J. NAZRO & CO.

**TO HOUSEKEEPERS.**

THE SEASON FOR PRESERVING Fruit is at hand. Call at Nazro's Building, where you will find a large assortment of Enameled Kettles, Saucs and Stew Pans. H. J. NAZRO & Co.

**SOAP STONE GRIDDLES,**

REQUIRING NO GREASE, CONSEQUENTLY, no disagreeable smoke arises during the process of baking griddle cakes. For sale by

Jy2 H. J. NAZRO & Co.

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE assortment of double and single shot guns, which we shall sell very cheap. Call and look at our stock. H. J. NAZRO & CO.

**ROAD SCRAPERS.**

A FEW OF THE ABOVE, FROM EASTern manufacturers, for sale by

jes7 H. J. NAZRO & CO.

**WHEEL BARROWS.**

SEVERAL HUNDRED RAIL ROAD wheel barrows for sale, cheap for cash by

jes7 H. J. NAZRO & CO.

**Genuine Morgan Grain Cradles.**

WE HAVE RECEIVED SEVERAL hundred of the above "WELL-KNOWN" articles which we offer for sale at low rates, by the hundred in the city. jes15 HENRY J. NAZRO & CO.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Gas and Steam Pipe, Lap Welded Boiler Flues, Gas, Steam and Water Cocks, Globe and Check Valves, Guage Cocks, Steam Gauges, Oil Cups, &c. &c.

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A large assortment of

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ Work done in a workmanlike manner, at short notice and lowest rates. mar16-92dly

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**FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,**

IS NOW FULLY PREPARED TO MANufacture—

**STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,**

Saw Mill irons of all descriptions, Flour Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c., &c., in short.

**Iron Work of all Descriptions.**

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apr8-2dly WM. GOODNOW, Agent.

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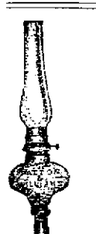

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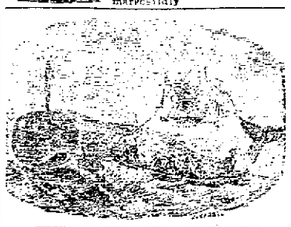

**WISCONSIN OIL COMPANY**

OFFER FOR SALE, AT WHOLESALE and Retail,

2,000 GALS. WINTER SPERM OIL.
3,000 " " ELEPHANT OIL.
4,000 " " BLEACHED WHALE OI

# THE SENTINEL.

## COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, August 8, 1859.

**Money Matters, &c.**

The features of the week in the money market were another advance of ⅛ @ ¼ cent in exchange, the current rate now being 2¾ premium, and an unusually heavy redemption of interior currency. The advance in the price of exchange is the result of a similar movement at Chicago, and it became necessary here, in order to remove the inducement which the difference between the current rates here and elsewhere offered to the banks of Chicago and St. Louis to send home every dollar of Wisconsin currency coming into their hands, in order to make exchange. But notwithstanding this precaution, the scarcity of exchange, coupled with the fact the great bulk of Illinois currency is *irredeemable* at any accessible point, tended to increase the homeward movement of our currency and a very large amount was redeemed at the banks in this city during the week. The country banks, we understand, responded to the call for redemption in a manner eminently worthy of their reputation. No doubt there are some who regard this feature of the central redemption system as objectionable. We do not look upon it in such a light. The present demand upon the country banks for redemption may create some temporary inconvenience, but at the same time it will establish confidence in the currency of our State, and give it a character abroad which it could not otherwise enjoy. In evidence of this we need only cite the fact that Wisconsin currency is now worth ¼ to ⅜ ₰ cent more in eastern cities than Illinois currency, and that while the notes of our banks are at par,—if not at a premium,—in Chicago, those of the wild-cat institutions of Illinois are practically worthless there. We learn that there is a project on foot amongst the country bankers, having in view a plan for the redemption of interior currency still more desirable than the present one, viz: the establishment of a Clearing House, or Mutual Redemption bank at this point. There is to be a Convention of Bankers at the Newhall House on Wednesday, to consider the subject.

There was a tendency towards more ease in the exchange market at the close of the week, and it was generally believed that the present high price of exchange would hold out but a few days longer, and the same symptoms are spoken of at Chicago. The offerings of business paper for discount were moderate and all taken by the regular houses at 10 ₰ cent. Outside rates, were, as usual, 1 to 3 ₰ cent a month, with very little call for loans. Gold, governed by the price of exchange, was quoted at 2¾ ₰ cent premium. Land warrants nominal at the following quotations:

| *Bought.* | *Selling.* |
|---|---|
| 160's ..... | 90 |
| 120's ..... | 85 @ 87 |
| 80's ..... | 95 |
| 40's ..... | 95 @ 112 |

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET OF SATURDAY.—We have the following report of the doings in the New York Money and Stock Markets of Saturday, by telegraph:

The week closes upon a tighter money market than at any time since last Spring. There is less than the stability of rate and activity in discounts not observable heretofore—prime paper, of three or four months to run, not being negotiable under 7 per cent. Choice sixty-day acceptances do not go under 8 @ 9. The market, however, has assumed a quieter aspect than early in the week—no disturbance created by the stilling of collaterals having for the most part subsided.

The activity will be confined to 6 per cent with plenty of offerings on good collaterals. A fair Bank statement on Monday is looked for; the loans are expected to show a material reduction with only a moderate decline in the specie reserve. The general appearances of the stock market to-day is more encouraging in sympathy perhaps with the improving temper of the money market. The rates of exchange on Europe has also its influence, the favorable effect of which has been seen in the moderate export of specie by to-day's steamer.

**Breadstuffs, &c.**

The following table shows the movements of breadstuffs at this point for the week ending Saturday, and thus far this season, as compared with the corresponding periods last year:

*Receipts.*

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bus. | Oats, bus. | Corn, bus. | Barley, bus. | Rye, bus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By M&MI-RR | 160 | 2,241 | 1,217 | 207 | 167 | 257 |
| By M&MR-RR | 182 | 332 | 2,918 | .... | 48 | .... |
| By M&W RR | 160 | 2,345 | 404 | .... | .... | .... |
| By M&R RR | 910 | 1,561 | 400 | 367 | 591 | .... |
| By M&C RR | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Total ..... | 501 | 6,179 | 4,069 | 602 | 806 | 257 |
| Since Jan. 1, '59 | 74,190 | 1,104,254 | 1,136,113 | 36,864 | 6,481 | 7,108 |
| In 1858 ..... | 114,397 | 2,241,508 | 548,907 | 85,819 | 51,385 | .... |

*Shipments.*

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bus. | Oats, bus. | Corn, bus. | Barley, bus. | Rye, bus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Buffalo ..... | 1,610 | 18,000 | 16,000 | 55 | .... | .... |
| To Collingwood ..... | 825 | 825 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| To Ogdensburh ..... | .... | .... | 1,160 | .... | .... | .... |
| Total ..... | 2,248 | 14,495 | 16,000 | 55 | .... | .... |
| In 1858 ..... | 4,319 | 29,440 | 20,000 | .... | .... | .... |
| Since Jan. 1, '59 | 110,921 | 1,106,393 | 291,144 | 7,005 | .... | .... |
| In 1858 ..... | 157,592 | 2,250,722 | 509,048 | 12,316 | 5,118 | .... |

The following statement shows the receipts of flour and grain at this city, by railroads, for each week since the beginning of the year:

| Week ending. | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bus. | Oats, bus. | Barley, bus. | Corn, bus. | Rye bus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 2 ..... | 8,581 | 21,441 | 7,700 | 2,200 | 6,000 | 1,000 |
| do 9 ..... | 2,454 | 45,265 | 9,289 | 3,256 | 5,205 | 628 |
| do 16 ..... | 2,726 | 56,518 | 19,878 | 3,964 | 9,220 | 281 |
| do 23 ..... | 2,927 | 54,526 | 12,664 | 2,306 | 5,475 | 65 |
| do 30 ..... | 3,567 | 94,422 | 12,511 | 1,287 | 5,909 | 148 |
| Aug. 6 ..... | 3,206 | 59,179 | 8,567 | 1,105 | 6,124 | 291 |
| do 13 ..... | 4,515 | 47,119 | 10,122 | 1,767 | 6,566 | 93 |
| do 20 ..... | 2,982 | 40,128 | 8,334 | 1,000 | 5,909 | 58 |
| do 27 ..... | 3,099 | 49,229 | 6,267 | 2,564 | 5,707 | 366 |
| do 31 ..... | 1,996 | 26,703 | 4,578 | 4,022 | 4,183 | 470 |
| do 10 ..... | 1,169 | 18,221 | 3,862 | 682 | 1,516 | 123 |
| do 17 ..... | 1,105 | 9,955 | 1,670 | 1,045 | 848 | 187 |
| do 24 ..... | 2,030 | 40,718 | 8,824 | 3,162 | 5,009 | 589 |
| do 31 ..... | 3,909 | 49,329 | 6,357 | 3,761 | 5,707 | 366 |
| do 7 ..... | 1,989 | 29,241 | 4,917 | 2,202 | 4,183 | 470 |
| do 14 ..... | 1,169 | 18,221 | 3,862 | 682 | 1,516 | 123 |
| do 21 ..... | 1,105 | 9,955 | 1,670 | 1,045 | 848 | 187 |
| do 28 ..... | 2,030 | 40,718 | 8,824 | 3,162 | 5,009 | 589 |
| Sept. 4 ..... | 3,909 | 49,329 | 6,357 | 3,761 | 5,707 | 366 |
| do 11 ..... | 1,989 | 29,241 | 4,917 | 2,202 | 4,183 | 470 |
| do 18 ..... | 2,726 | 56,518 | 19,878 | 3,964 | 9,220 | 281 |
| do 25 ..... | 2,927 | 54,526 | 12,664 | 2,306 | 5,475 | 65 |
| Oct. 2 ..... | 3,567 | 94,422 | 12,511 | 1,287 | 5,909 | 148 |
| do 9 ..... | 2,454 | 45,265 | 9,289 | 3,256 | 5,205 | 628 |
| do 16 ..... | 3,206 | 59,179 | 8,567 | 1,105 | 6,124 | 291 |
| do 23 ..... | 4,515 | 47,119 | 10,122 | 1,767 | 6,566 | 93 |
| do 30 ..... | 2,982 | 40,128 | 8,334 | 1,000 | 5,909 | 58 |
| Nov. 6 ..... | 3,099 | 49,229 | 6,267 | 2,564 | 5,707 | 366 |
| do 13 ..... | 1,996 | 26,703 | 4,578 | 4,022 | 4,183 | 470 |
| do 20 ..... | 1,169 | 18,221 | 3,862 | 682 | 1,516 | 123 |
| do 27 ..... | 1,105 | 9,955 | 1,670 | 1,045 | 848 | 187 |
| Dec. 4 ..... | 2,030 | 40,718 | 8,824 | 3,162 | 5,009 | 589 |
| do 11 ..... | 3,909 | 49,329 | 6,357 | 3,761 | 5,707 | 366 |
| do 18 ..... | 1,989 | 29,241 | 4,917 | 2,202 | 4,183 | 470 |
| do 25 ..... | 2,726 | 56,518 | 19,878 | 3,964 | 9,220 | 281 |
| Jan. 1 ..... | 2,927 | 54,526 | 12,664 | 2,306 | 5,475 | 65 |
| do 8 ..... | 3,567 | 94,422 | 12,511 | 1,287 | 5,909 | 148 |
| do 15 ..... | 2,454 | 45,265 | 9,289 | 3,256 | 5,205 | 628 |
| do 22 ..... | 3,206 | 59,179 | 8,567 | 1,105 | 6,124 | 291 |
| do 29 ..... | 4,515 | 47,119 | 10,122 | 1,767 | 6,566 | 93 |
| Feb. 5 ..... | 2,982 | 40,128 | 8,334 | 1,000 | 5,909 | 58 |
| do 12 ..... | 3,099 | 49,229 | 6,267 | 2,564 | 5,707 | 366 |
| do 19 ..... | 1,996 | 26,703 | 4,578 | 4,022 | 4,183 | 470 |
| do 26 ..... | 2,030 | 40,718 | 8,824 | 3,162 | 5,009 | 589 |
| Mar. 5 ..... | 3,909 | 49,329 | 6,357 | 3,761 | 5,707 | 366 |
| do 12 ..... | 1,989 | 29,241 | 4,917 | 2,202 | 4,183 | 470 |
| do 19 ..... | 2,726 | 56,518 | 19,878 | 3,964 | 9,220 | 281 |
| do 26 ..... | 2,927 | 54,526 | 12,664 | 2,306 | 5,475 | 65 |
| Apr. 2 ..... | 3,567 | 94,422 | 12,511 | 1,287 | 5,909 | 148 |
| do 9 ..... | 2,454 | 45,265 | 9,289 | 3,256 | 5,205 | 628 |
| do 16 ..... | 3,206 | 59,179 | 8,567 | 1,105 | 6,124 | 291 |
| do 23 ..... | 4,515 | 47,119 | 10,122 | 1,767 | 6,566 | 93 |
| do 30 ..... | 2,982 | 40,128 | 8,334 | 1,000 | 5,909 | 58 |
| May 7 ..... | 3,099 | 49,229 | 6,267 | 2,564 | 5,707 | 366 |
| do 14 ..... | 3,090 | 66,827 | 10,901 | 731 | 1,781 | .... |
| do 21 ..... | 5,683 | 125,507 | 31,088 | 2,273 | 2,928 | 19 |
| do 28 ..... | 5,833 | 108,435 | 13,439 | 574 | 6,556 | 240 |
| June 4 ..... | 6,216 | 89,565 | 13,970 | 1,710 | 3,405 | .... |
| do 11 ..... | 1,725 | 19,454 | 8,806 | 82 | 1,900 | 56 |
| do 18 ..... | 2,476 | 15,824 | 6,674 | 281 | 649 | 17 |
| do 25 ..... | 1,347 | 1,347 | 538 | .... | 2,000 | .... |
| July 2 ..... | 1,126 | 15,516 | 2,191 | 314 | 1,895 | 70 |
| " 9 ..... | 676 | 6,349 | 1,482 | 114 | 1,283 | 64 |
| " 16 ..... | 1,929 | 21,716 | 7,952 | 281 | 3,663 | 74 |
| " 23 ..... | 971 | 12,382 | 741 | 72 | 3,000 | 751 |
| " 30 ..... | 650 | 8,760 | 5,004 | 112 | 4,885 | 198 |
| Aug. 6 ..... | 785 | 5,179 | 4,269 | 502 | 603 | 307 |

The following are the total receipts by Lake for the week, as reported by the Custom House: 393 tons unds, 300 tons coal, 1,133 pkgs sundries, 764 bars R R iron, 5⅞ tons pig iron, 342 Hudson Bay Co goods, 10 pkgs coal fish, 94 pkgs fish, 1,089,000 ft lumber, 54,000 shingles, 236,000 000 lath, 1,500 posts, 800 cords wood, 2,500 ties, 71 bbls flour, 721 bbls nightwine, 10 bbls oil, 1 bbl peas, 1 bbl eggs, 2,150 bbls salt, 50 bbls pork, 2 bbls paint, 750 bbls water lime, 39 firkins butter, 977 bus potatoes, 500 bus oats, 29 ⅜ chests tea, 1 chest, 60 box glass, 1 bbl tobacco, 1 case goods, 19 cases, 1 case cigars, 292 kegs nails, 2 casks hams, 24 bags coffee, 54 bales rags, 12 doz pails, 279 water melons, 14 coils rope, 50 rolls leather, 1 pinno, 2 reaping machines, 2 machines.

The shipments by lake for the same period were: 2,248 bbls flour, 14,495 bus wheat, 16,000 do oats, 55 bus corn, 15 tons mdze, 5 tons iron, 10 tons h h goods, 104 pkgs sundries, 5 bbls do, 4 pkgs leather, 3 tons groceries, 9 bbls whiskey, 25 do tobacco, 105 do salt, 2 do pork, 3 do glue, 10 do glass, 2 dxs do, 9 nf bbls beer, 13 ⅛ bbls do, 4 bx goods, 32 bxs shot, 10 do matches, 62 wool bales, 82 bales rags, 1 roll carpet, 337 hides, 142 bales do, 1 casks potash, 22 casks ashes, 50 kegs butter 276,000 ft lumber, 220,000 shingles.

The following are the total Railroad receipts for the week ending Saurday:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls ..... | 505 | Hides, Dr ..... | 28,018 |
| Wheat, bus ..... | 6,179 | Wool, lbs ..... | 15,626 |
| Hats, bxs ..... | 4,069 | Sundries, lbs ..... | 3,263 |
| Corn bus ..... | 602 | Butter, lbs ..... | 1,017 |
| Barley, bus ..... | 802 | Eggs, bbls ..... | 24 |
| Rye, bus ..... | 257 | Potash, bbls ..... | 3 |
| Beans, bus ..... | 41 | Pelts, dcz ..... | 50 |
| Feed, lbs ..... | 2,420 | Ashes, casks ..... | 23 |
| Potatoes, bus ..... | 35 | Lumber, feet ..... | 11,150 |
| Highwines bbls ..... | 20 | Pig Iron, tons ..... | 30 |
| Cargo, lbs ..... | 1,262 | Stone, cars ..... | 2 |
| Paint, bbls ..... | 12 | Tallow bbls ..... | 1 |
| Cattle, head ..... | 12 | Horses ..... | 2 |

Receipts of breadstuffs on Saturday were as follows:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bus. | Oats, bus. | Corn, bus. | Barley, bus. | Rye, bus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By M&MI RR | 76 | .... | 1,260 | 116 | 43 | .... |
| By M&MR RR | 22 | 1,361 | 400 | .... | 902 | .... |
| By M&H RR | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Total ..... | 98 | 1,361 | 1,742 | 199 | 945 | .... |

On Saturday another decline of 2 to 3c on wheat took place, buyers offering but 65c for No. 1, and 70c extra club. No sales were made and these figures are therefore only nominal. The market closed with a tendency still downward, the decline continuing at the first.

Oats sold at 27c free on board, which was the ship ping price for the whole week. Corn remained inactive as it had been throughout the week, and nominal. The best new potatoes came down to 87½c. A little new barley sold at 45c. Rye unchanged. Not much doing in other articles.

CHICAGO, August 5th.—Receipts: 881 bbls flour, 6,293 bus wheat, 17,862 bus corn, 768 bus oats, 671 bus barley. Shipments: 1,918 bbls flour, 200 bus wheat, 12,207 bus corn.

Business of all kinds was very quiet to-day. Under more liberal receipts of new wheat, both winter and spring, the market declined 3c on the former, and 5@7c on the latter. Old spring wheat declined 10@20c. About 16,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at the following range of prices: No. 1 red, $1 on track; new spring, 86c in store and 87@90c on track; old standard, 97@98c in store; and old No. 2 spring, 90c in store—closing dull and weak at the inside figures. A fair spring extra flour in fair request at $3,15@3, and winter at $3,60@5,75. Corn was unusually quiet, and under discouraging news from New York and Buffalo, the market declined 2@3c. About 20,000 bus changed hands at 38½@40c for No. 1 in store; and 62c for No. 2—closing weak at the inside figures—some parcels being sold for delivery on Saturday and Monday at 61½ @62c for No. 1 in store. Oats in good demand, with sales of new crop at 28c in bags, and old No. 1 at 26c in store. Rye firm at 56@58c @ bus—with little or none arriving. Nothing doing in barley. New potatoes in large supply—closing dull at 75c. Hides quiet. Highwines inactive and nominal at 23c.

**Weekly Review of Milwaukee Markets.**

Monday Morning, August 8, 1859.

FREIGHTS.—There is little or nothing to forward at present, and freights are therefore nominal. We give the latest current rates:

| | Flour, (by steam) | Wheat. | Oats |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Buffalo ..... | 10c | 3@3½c | 2½c |
| To Oswego ..... | — | 5c | 3½c |

FLOUR.—Receipts were 505 barrels, against 639 for the previous week; and shipments 2,248 bbls, against 1,608. The upward tendency in the New York market, which commenced at the date of our last weekly report and continued until Thursday, stimulated the market somewhat, and an advance of 25@50c was considered established, until the change at the east, when prices receded losing as much as they had gained, the market closing dull and nominal at $4@4,25 for country spring extra. Scarcely any sales occurred, and the most notable feature in the market was a feeling of apathy on the part of buyers. We note sales of 40 bbls "Globe Mills" spring extra at $4; 260 bbls "Stone Mills" (a choice city brand) spring extra at $4; 400 bbls do at same price; 50 bbls "Empire Mills" at $4; 50 bbls country spring extra at $4,25.

WHEAT.—Receipts 6,179 bushels, against 8,766 for the previous week; and shipments 14,495 bus, against 13,140. In the early part of the week a very substantial advance was gained, under the influence of the improvement at New York, but prices took a downward turn towards the close of the week, and the decline was nearly equal to the previous advance. On Thursday forenoon the market touched the highest point, No. 1 reaching 76c, and ordinary milling club 55c, but a reaction took place in the afternoon, which was followed by a heavy decline on Friday and Saturday. The daily transactions were as follows: *Monday*—Market active at an advance of 3c, with sales of 650 bus extra No. 1 at 80c; 2,500 bus do f. o. b. at 9c; 900 bus standard and extra No. 1 at same price f. o. b.; 750 bus do on p. t.; 400 bus milling club, (not quite good enough to pass as extra) at 50c; 120 bus white winter at $1,00 to be *returned* for 10,000 bus No. 1 f. o. b., equal to 80c in store. *Tuesday*—The market continued firm, sales 980 bus unInspected No. 1 at 82c; 1,200 bus inspected No. 1 in store at 83c; 1,500 bus extra club at 55c. *Wednesday*—Another advance took place. Sales 1,000 bus No. 1 in store at 79c; 3,000 bus do f. o. b. at 72c; 2,000 bus do on p. t.; 700 bus extra No. 1 at 75c in store; 500 bus do f. o. b. at 80c; 3,000 bus milling club at 55c; 200 bus No. 2 white winter (new) at $1,05; 300 bus do old at $1. *Thursday*—was noted as the turning point in the market. In the morning sellers looked for another advance, but in the afternoon prices came down *slightly*, but no sales were made, holders being very loth to submit to the decline. The following sales occured early in the day: 800 bus unInspected No. 1 at 79c; 200 bus choice do at 76c; 275 bus extra No. 1 at 75c, 300 bus do f. o. b. at 80c. *Friday*—The market suffered another heavy decline. In the morning 1,000 bus No. 1 was taken at 65c, to fill out a cargo, but there were no buyers to be found in the afternoon.—*Saturday*—The ruling quotations were, 65c for No. 1, and 70c for extra club. No sales, and market still tending downward.

OATS.—Receipts 4,909 bus, against 5,694 for the week previous; and shipments 16,000 bus, against 13,140. A good demand for both local and export trade existed throughout the week, and prices for the most part were steady and firm. The sales were principally to local dealers, shippers refusing to pay more than 26c. We note sales of 110 bus delivered in bags at 28c; 300 bus at 27½c; 135, 315 and 700 bus at 28c; 1,500 bus in store at 27@28c; 235, 300 and 500 bus at 28c, and 350 bus at 27c. Saturday, there were sales of 100 bags inferior new oats at 25c; 3,500 bus old f. o. b. at 27c.

CORN.—Receipts were 602 bus, against 2,235 for the previous week. We note a very dull market at the nominal quotations of 34c for ear, and 35@36c for shelled corn.

BARLEY.—Receipts 902 bus. There is scarcely any demand for it, and as yet no market price established. New barley has commenced coming in; it is of excellent quality,—better many believe than has ever before been raised in Wisconsin. Old sold at 57@58c, and new at the wide range of 40 to 52c for precisely the same qualities.

RYE.—Receipts 257 bus. It was not at all active and sold at 50 to 53c.

POTATOES.—Were very scarce for a few days, and were eagerly taken at enormous prices, but receipts increasing toward the end of the week they were sold at more reasonable prices. On Saturday they came down to 75@87½c. Sales 100 bus choice Missouri reshanocks at 87½c.

EGGS.—Were a little scarce for a while and sold quickly, when offered, at 11 and 12c, but were in better supply on Saturday, and not bringing more than 10c.

BUTTER.—Remained steady with a moderate demand, at 16c for good Rskin, and 13½@14c for prime roll.

HIDES.—Receipts 28,618 lbs, against 10,124 for the week previous. Green were steady as last quoted, but dry declined a trifle. Quotations on Saturday were: green 7¾@8c; green salted 8@9c; dry salted 18@15c; dry flint 13@17c.

WOOL.—Receipts 15,626 lbs, against 42,815 lbs and 42 bales for the week previous. There was scarcely any on the market, receipts being principally old lots purchased in the country. Prices were firm at a range of 34 to 45c for ⅝ to full blood.

LUMBER.—Receipts as compared with the previous week, were as follows:

| | Week ending Aug 6. | Week previous. |
|---|---|---|
| Lumber, ft ..... | 1,609,000 | 583,000 |
| Shingles ..... | 50,000 | 9,000 |
| Lath ..... | 230,000 | 17,000 |

Shipments by Lake were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lumber, feet ..... | 250,000 |
| Shingles ..... | 250,000 |

The market was rather glutted during the week, and several cargoes were taken to Chicago to try their chances. We note the following sales:

Cargo of sch. Wayne, from Sand Bay, merchantable and culls at $8 and $4.

Cargo of sch. Stella, from Two Rivers, assorted, at $6,50, on 60 days.

Cargo of sch. Rose Bousman, from Manitsee, at $4 for culls and $7,87½ for assorted.

Cargo of sch. Savannah, from Manitsee, at $6,75, on 60 days.

Trade at yards very dull, and prices unchanged.

**NEW YORK MARKET.**

*[By Telegraph.]*

NEW YORK, August 6 - 6 P. M.

FLOUR—10 and 15 cents lower; sales 4,300 bbls at 4,65@4,90 for super state; 4,80@5,20 for common to good extra western; 4,75@5,20 for do; 5,25@5,40 for fresh ground shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; closing heavy. Rye flour dull at 4,00@4,62½. Canadian flour quiet and nominal.

WHEAT—Dull, at a decline of four 3 and 5 cents ₰ bushel; sales 5,000 bus at 120c for choice red western, an outside price, and 115 for new white Ky, 122@135 for new red souther, 145 for do white and white Michigan.

RYE—Dull at 76@77; sales 300 at 77.

BARLEY—Heavy; sales 1,400 bus at 75.

CORN—Heavy and dull; sales 60,000 bushels good new mixed western at 78.

OATS—Dull; 35@40 for state; 37@41 for Western and Canadian.

WHISKEY—Firm; sales 250 bbls at 25¾.

PORK—More active, but lower for mess; sales 620 bbls at 14,50@14,70 for mess; 13,87 for thin mess; 15,50 for sour prime; 15,75 for prime.

BEEF—Unchanged; sales 200 bbls at 6@6,75 for C prime; 8@8,75 for do mess; 9,50@13for repacked Chi; 12,50@15,00 for extra.

LARD—Heavy; sales 300 bbls at 10¼@11.

BUTTER—Quiet at 18@20 for Ohio, 17@20 for state.

CHEESE—Dull at 6@8.

## Milwaukee Wholesale Prices Current.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASHES** | | **MOLASSES.** | |
| Pots ..... | 7c@c | Muscovado ..... | 24@c |
| Pearls ..... | 8@c | Plantation ..... | 30@c |
| Black Salts ..... | 2@c | New Orleans ..... | 40@c |
| **BAGS.** | | Boiling Syrup ..... | 50@c |
| Manchester ..... | @c | Common Molasses ..... | 30@c |
| Lowell ..... | @c | **NAILS** | |
| Stark Mills ..... | @c | Cut, ₰ cent ..... | 5@c |
| Amoskeag ..... | @c | Wrought ..... | 6@c |
| Cabota ..... | @c | | |
| **CANDLES.** | | **NAVAL STORES.** | |
| Mould ..... | 12@c | Rosin, ₰ bbl ..... | 1,50@2,00 |
| Sperm ..... | @c | Tar ..... | 1,50@2,00 |
| Star ..... | 21@c | Pitch ..... | 1,50@2,00 |
| Dips ..... | 17@c | Turpentine ..... | 1,50@2,00 |
| Sperm ..... | @c | Pork ..... | @c |
| Pure Sperm ..... | @c | Whalebone ..... | @c |
| **COAL.** | | **NUTS** | |
| Retail Yard Rates. | | Almonds, Ivica, ₰ lb. Sacks | |
| Pittsburg, per ton ..... | 6,00 | do paper shell ..... | @c |
| Blossburg ..... | 6,00 | Brazil Nuts ..... | @c |
| Shamokin ..... | 5,00 | Filberts, ₰ lb ..... | @c |
| Lehigh ..... | 6,00 | Pea Nuts, ₰ sack ..... | 1,12@1,20 |
| Erie ..... | 6,00 | Pecans, ₰ lb ..... | @c |
| Briar Hill ..... | 6,00 | Walnut ..... | @c |
| Scranton coal ..... | 6,00 | Naples ..... | @c |
| Lackawana " ..... | 6,00 | **OILS.** | |
| Lehigh " ..... | 10,00 | Castor, E. I. pure, ₰ gal ..... | 1,75 |
| Sebuylkill, egg ..... | 6,00 | Lard, extra ..... | @c |
| **COFFEE.** | | Lard, No. 1 ..... | @c |
| St. Domingo ..... | 11@12c | Linseed, pure in bbls ..... | @c |
| Laguayra ..... | 12@14c | " in bbls ..... | @c |
| Maracaibo ..... | 11@12c | " bottled ..... | @c |
| Rio ..... | 12@13c | Machine, No. 1 ..... | @c |
| Java ..... | 16@18c | Extra ..... | @c |
| Mocha ..... | 18@20c | Neatsfoot ..... | @c |
| **COPPERAGE.** | | Tallow ..... | @c |
| Flour barrels ..... | 2,00@2,25 | Rosin, No. 1 refined ..... | @c |
| Whiskey " ..... | 1,00@1,05 | Sperm, pure, Winter ..... | @c |
| Pork " ..... | 2,00@2,25 | Banners, No. 1 ..... | @c |
| Lard kf-bbl ..... | @c | " No. 2 ..... | @c |
| Liquor Kegs ..... | 87½@1,00 | Winter-strained Whale ..... | @c |
| **CORDAGE.** | | " Fall, refined ..... | @c |
| Flax & Jute, ₰ lb. | 12@c | Elephant ..... | @c |
| Tarred Rope ..... | @c | **PAINTS, &C.** | |
| Manilla ..... | @c | Chrome Green, dry, No. 1 ₰ lb ..... | @c |
| Russia ..... | 13c | " " No. 2 ..... | @c |
| **DRY GOODS.** | | " Yellow, dry ..... | @c |
| Atlantic (A) sheetings ..... | 6c | " " No. 3 ..... | @c |
| Boston (A) do ..... | 6c | " " No. 2 ..... | @c |
| Windham ..... | 7c | " " No. 1 ..... | @c |
| Cotton Yarns ..... | @c | Chalk, white ..... | @c |
| Carpet Warps, white ..... | 22c | " red ..... | @c |
| do do colored ..... | 22c | Glue, furniture, No. 1 ..... | @c |
| Shectings 7/8 ..... | 9@c | " " No. 2 ..... | @c |
| do extra do ..... | @c | " " No. 3 ..... | @c |
| Unbleached do ..... | 10@c | Lithargo ..... | @c |
| Hamilton Denims ..... | 10@c | Litharge ..... | @c |
| Oxford do ..... | 11@c | Paris Green, Dry, G ..... | @c |
| Jewett City do ..... | 10@c | Ochre, Yellow, Am ..... | 2@3c |
| Indian do ..... | 10@c | Fr ..... | @c |
| **DRUGS, &c.** | | Paris Green, Dry, G ..... | @c |
| Acid. Tartar, ₰ lb ..... | 45@c | " " A ..... | @c |
| Alum ..... | @c | " In oil ..... | @c |
| Borax ..... | @c | Putty, in bladders ..... | @c |
| Brimstone, roll ..... | @c | " in bbls ..... | @c |
| " flour ..... | @c | Red Lead, Dry ..... | @c |
| Bath Brick, Bristol ..... | @c | " in oil ..... | @c |
| Copperas ..... | @c | Turpentine, ₰ gal ..... | @c |
| British Lac ..... | 25@27c | Venetian Red, ₰ lb ..... | @c |
| Cannibon, refined ₰ lb ..... | @c | Terra de Sienna ..... | @c |
| Cream Tartar, pure ..... | @c | Vandyke, Brown ..... | @c |
| Copperas ..... | @c | Vermilion, Am ..... | @c |
| Cloves ..... | @c | " Eng ..... | @c |
| Epsom Salts, ₰ lb ..... | @c | Whiting, Spanish ..... | @c |
| Glumber ..... | @c | White Lead, pure in oil ..... | @c |
| Liquorice Ext, St ..... | @c | " " No. 1 ..... | @c |
| " Sticks ..... | @c | " " No. 2 ..... | @c |
| Magnesia carb ..... | @c | " " No. 3 ..... | @c |
| " calcined ..... | @c | **PROVISIONS.** | |
| Saltpetre, crude ..... | @c | Beef, Mess, Bbl ..... | 10,00 |
| Sal Soda ..... | @c | Pork, prime ..... | @c |
| Saltpetre, refd ..... | @c | do mess ..... | @c |
| Seydlz, Gelatt's ..... | @c | Prime mess ..... | @c |
| " Hemm ..... | @c | Lard, ₰ lb ..... | @c |
| Wrap'g-paper, large, ₰ ream ..... | 1,12½ | Hams, city ..... | @c |
| " small ..... | 50@c | **RICE.** | |
| **DYE STUFFS.** | | Sale to prime ₰ lb ..... | @c |
| Annatto, ₰ lb ..... | 50@c | **ROSIN.** | |
| Blue Vitriol ..... | 10c | Common ..... | @c |
| Gamwood, ground ..... | @c | Good to prime ..... | @c |
| Cochineal ..... | 45@c | Low pale ..... | @c |
| Cudbear ..... | @c | Pale ..... | @c |
| Extract Logwood ..... | @c | Extra pale ..... | @c |
| Fustic ..... | @c | Window glass ..... | @c |
| Indigo, Manilla ..... | @c | **SALT.** | |
| Logwood ..... | @c | Common fine ₰ bbl ..... | 1,25 |
| Madder, Dutch ..... | @c | Ground alum ..... | @c |
| " French ..... | @c | Coarse ..... | @c |
| **FISH.** | | Ground, fancy, ₰ sack ..... | @c |
| Whitefish, No. 1 ..... | @c | **SEEDS.** | |
| Trout, No. 1 ..... | @c | Timothy ₰ bu ..... | 1,5@1,75 |
| Dry Cod, cwt ..... | 5,00@5,50 | Clover ..... | 6,00@6,50 |
| Mackerel, No. 1 large, bbl ..... | 22@c | Flaxseed ..... | 1,25@1,30 |
| " No. 1 ..... | 15,00@c | Red Top ..... | 1,25 |
| " No. 2 ..... | 12,00@c | **SNUFF.** | |
| " No. 3 ..... | @c | Macaboy, rose ..... | @c |
| No. 1 Lake Herring ..... | @c | Scotch, in bladders ..... | @c |
| Herring, Pickled, bbl ..... | 4,00@5,25 | Rappee ..... | @c |
| Eastport ..... | 4,50@5,00 | Scotch, in bladders ..... | @c |
| Salmon, No. 1 ..... | @c | Nigntcast, ₰ pnd. Sacks ..... | @c |
| " No. 1 mess ..... | @c | **SOAP.** | |
| " No. 1 ..... | 37@38c | Palm, ₰ lb ..... | @c |
| **FEATHERS.** | | Family ..... | @c |
| Live Geese ₰ lb ..... | @c | Castile ..... | @c |
| **FRUIT.** | | Olive ..... | @c |
| Apples ₰ bbl ..... | 2,50@5,00 | **STARCH.** | |
| Dried Apples ₰ lb ..... | 3@4c | Pearl ..... | @c |
| Sweet Cider ₰ bbl ..... | 5@10c | Kentucky ..... | @c |
| Currants, ₰ lb ..... | 22@25c | Cut Smoked ..... | @c |
| Citron ..... | 22@25c | Fine and Chewing ..... | @c |
| Dried Berries ₰ bu ..... | @c | Pipe ..... | @c |
| Dates ₰ lb ..... | @c | do papers ₰ gross ..... | @c |
| Lemons ₰ box ..... | @c | do foil ..... | @c |
| Oranges ₰ box ..... | @c | **VARNISHES.** | |
| Peaches, pared ..... | 10@12c | Coach Body ..... | 2,25@3,50 |
| do pared ..... | 18@20c | Furniture, No. 1 ..... | 2,00@2,25 |
| Prunes, Sicily ₰ lb ..... | 12@13c | do No. 2 ..... | 1,75@2,00 |
| Raisins, cluster ..... | @c | do No. 3 ..... | 1,50@1,75 |
| " bbl ..... | 2,75 | Damar white ..... | 2,12@2,25 |
| " layer ..... | 2,25 | Japan ..... | 1,50@1,75 |
| " do ..... | @c | Black leather ..... | 1,25@1,50 |
| " Valentia ..... | @c | **VEGETABLES.** | |
| Figs, ₰ lb ..... | 12@16c | Cabbages, ₰ 100 ..... | @c |
| **FLOUR.** | | Onions ₰ bush ..... | @c |
| Country, spring, ₰ bbl ..... | 4,00@4,25 | Potatoes ..... | @c |
| Country, spring ..... | @c | **WOOD.** | |
| Marseilles Canal ..... | @c | By the Cargo. | |
| Country, winter ..... | @c | Oak ..... | @c |
| City Mills, extra ..... | 4,75@5,00 | Plank, Oak, Ash, Maple ..... | @c |
| do winter ..... | 4,00@5,00 | Tongues, Ash, each ..... | 2@4c |
| Rye flour ..... | 3,25 | Axletrees, Maple, each ..... | @c |
| Corn Meal, ₰ cwt ..... | 1,50@1,62 | Spokes, ₰ M ..... | @2,75c |
| **GRAIN** | | Hubbs, ₰ sett ..... | 1,12@1,50 |
| Wheat, extra club ..... | 70c | Pickets ..... | 10,00 |
| do No. 1 ..... | @c | Posts, Cedar, split ..... | 7,00 |
| do Ex. No. 1 ..... | @c | " round ..... | 7,00 |
| do Rej'd Winter ..... | @c | **WOODEN WARE.** | |
| do White do ..... | @c | Brooms ..... | 1,00@2,50 |
| Corn, Shelled ₰ 56 lb ..... | 35@40c | Half Bush, ₰ doz ..... | 4,00@5,00 |
| Oats ₰ 32 lb ..... | 25 | Pails, ₰ doz ..... | 1,00@1,25 |
| Barley ₰ 48 lb ..... | 45@52c | Tubs, ₰ doz ..... | 2,00@3,00 |
| Beans ₰ 60 lb ..... | @c | do Shaved ..... | 2,25@3,00 |
| **HAY.** | | Washboards ..... | 2,25@2,50 |
| Prairie, loose ₰ ton ..... | @c | | |
| Timothy, loose ..... | @c | | |
| " pressed ..... | @c | | |
| **HIDES.** | | | |
| Green ..... | 7@7½c | | |
| Green, salted ..... | 8@9c | | |
| Dry Flint ..... | 15@17c | | |
| Dry Salted ..... | 13@15c | | |
| Calf ..... | 12@15c | | |
| May Pelts ..... | 1,25@1,50 | | |
| **HOPS.** | | | |
| Bales ₰ lb, 1857 ..... | 24c | | |
| New ..... | 16@25c | | |
| **IRON.** | | | |
| American bar ₰ lb ..... | 2,25c | | |
| do ..... | 2,25@c | | |
| Swedes, bar ..... | 6@6,25c | | |
| Swedes, hoop ..... | 8@9c | | |
| Pig, Am ₰ ton ..... | 25@30 | | |
| Pig, Scotch ..... | 25@30 | | |
| Sheet Iron ..... | 5@6c | | |
| Nail Rod ..... | 7@8c | | |
| Nail Rod ..... | 7@8c